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U S Department of Agriculture



IT'S NOT HOME---UNTIL PLANTED  
Plant For Permanence. Plant Perennials.

One Year Field Grown Perennials  
Field Grown Hardy Phlox  
Highest Quality Peonies  
Chrysanthemums  
Hardy Bulbs

North Acre Gardens

L. G. JOHNSON

R. R. 2, BOX 84, ANDERSON, INDIANA

# READ CAREFULLY

## IF YOU'RE INTERESTED IN FLOWERS

Stop and think! When you stop to consider that you are interested in good hardy plants, the kind that produces good blooms and that you can secure a dozen fine field grown, one year perennial plants for about the same amount you would ordinarily pay for three plants, you get an idea of the great saving you can make by buying our plants.

Remember these are well-rooted, healthy, field grown plants, not flat grown greenhouse seedlings.

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## PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING

At least one-half dozen plants of any one variety (unless otherwise specified) must be ordered. Our low prices will not permit handling orders for lesser quantities of one kind. Place your order now while you think of it. Be sure to type or print your name and address clearly to avoid errors.

Give some alternates to be sent in case some item on your order is sold out. Otherwise we will substitute.

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## GARDEN CLUBS

SPECIAL PRICES ON 100 OR MORE OF ONE VARIETY

HEAVY ROOTED, ONE-YEAR FIELD GROWN  
PERENNIAL PLANTS

Blooming seasons and heights, where given, are approximate and depend on climate, soil, weather conditions, etc.

ALYSSUM (Rock Madwort)

	Per Doz.	Half Doz.
SAXATILE COMPACTUM		

BASKET OF GOLD) ..... 2.00 1.15  
\*One of the showiest spring flowers with large clusters of bright yellow flowers. 10 to 12 inches. May.

ANCHUSA (Sea Bugloss)

ITALICA DROPMORE (Alkanet)..	2.00	1.15
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5 ft. tall. Bears loads of gentian flowers in June.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

These are among the most beautiful of hardy plants. Their presence will lighten up even the most formal planting and their colorful blooms are fine for cutting.

CLEMATIFLORA (Spurless) .....	2.20	1.35
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Excellent bedder. Noted for clear soft, mixed colors of abundant bloom.

CRIMSON STAR .....	3.30	1.80
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One of the finest we know of. Bright Crimson with inside of bloom a waxy white. Probably the largest flowering. Good for cutting.

LONG SPURRED BLUE SHADES..	2.00	1.15
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Heavy bloomer with large flowers and extremely long spurs. Exquisite Color in all shades of blue.

LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS .....	2.00	1.15
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A superior cutting variety. Much used for bedding because of its exceptionally wide range of colors.

LONGISSIMA (Longest Spurred)..	2.00	1.15
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One of the finest. Flowers are extra large. Their clear yellow color lends charm to any planting.

MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S HYBRIDS	2.00	1.15
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Unquestionably the finest color mixture. Flowers are large, long spurs and the colors cover shades of lavender, purple, red, white, blue and pink.

SILVER QUEEN .....	2.00	1.15
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Excellent variety loved for its silvery white blooms.

ARABIS (White Rock Cress)

ALPINA .....	2.00	1.15
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\*Splendid creeping plant, seldom grows over 12 inches. White blossoms in early spring. Foliage is very ornamental balance of the year.

ARTEMISA (Southernwood)

SILVER KING .....	2.00	1.15
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A striking contrast plant with light silvery gray foliage. Much used in mixed bouquets. May be cut and dried for winter use.

\*Suitable for rock gardens.

ASCLEPIAS (Orange Butterfly Weed)

	Per Doz.	Half Doz.
TUBEROSA .....	2.00	1.00

This attractive plant produces an immense number of flowers during the months of July and August. Brilliant orange. It can be successfully grown in any type soil in any locality. Reaches height of 2 to 2 1/2 feet. Withstands the most severe winters and the hottest summers, producing flowers year after year with no attention. Grows native in some sections of the country.

ASTERS (Michialmas Daisy)

HARRINGTON'S PINK .....	6.50	3.50
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One of the finest and most popular hardy aster in recent years. Gives plenty of bright color to your garden during the late summer and fall season. Good size flowers of bright clear ping completely cover large sturdy plants.

BEECHWOOD CHALLENGER .....	6.50	3.50
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Very popular and beautiful variety. Grows 3 to 4 feet tall and produces masses of bright deep garnet blooms with shining yellow centers. Hardy and Prolific.

BLACKBERRY LILY (Fall Planting)

BELAMCANDA CHINESE .....	2.00	1.15
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Lily-like blooms of orange spotted with red.

BLEEDING HEART

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS .....	9.50	5.00
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3 for 2.50  
The old fashioned flower which has been a favorite with all generations. Deep pink heart-shaped flowers. Long blooming period. Ornamental.

CALLIRHOE (Poppy Mallow)

INVOLUCRATA .....	2.00	1.15
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\*Fine lacy foliage bearing large, saucer-chaped blooms of bright crimson. Blooms most of the summer and fall. 6 inches.

CAMPANULA (Bellflower)

CARPATICA (Dwarf Blue Bells of Scotland) .....	2.00	1.15
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\*Rounded clump of bright green foliage from which stems arise only 6-8 inches. Each stem bears a beautiful dark bell-shaped bloom of large size.

MEDIUM (Old favorite "Canterbury Bells) .....	2.00	1.15
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A favorite. Thrilling sight in June and July when its many branches are loaded with deep bells, the edges of which are softly rolled and fluted. 24-36 inches. We offer colors of Blue, Pink, Light Blue, White and double and single Prize mixtures.

CARNATIONS (Carnation Grenadin)

A necessity in your garden. These hardy outdoor carnations have unlimited uses. For spots of bright color, for cutting and for fragrance. Bloom practically all summer.

**CARNATIONS**

	Per Doz.	Half Doz.
<b>KING OF THE BLACKS</b> ..... 2.10 1.25 One of the finest large flowering and fragrant with deep maroon color and satiny black sheen.		
<b>GOLDEN SUN</b> ..... 2.00 1.15 Sweet-scented, golden yellow.		
<b>PINK</b> ..... 2.00 1.15 Highly recommended for clear pink color.		
<b>RED</b> ..... 2.00 1.15 Brilliant color and very profuse bloomer. Much desired.		
<b>WHITE</b> ..... 2.00 1.15 To complete the color range in your carnation planting include this one.		
<b>MIXED</b> ..... 2.00 1.15		

**CHIERANTHUS (Siberian Wallflower)**

<b>ALLIONII</b> , Golden Bedder ..... 2.00 1.15 *Bright golden yellow, grows about 12 inches high. Blooms May and June.		
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**COREOPSIS (Tickseed)**

One of the most useful perennials for borders and for cutting. Very easy to grow and produces golden yellow blooms in great profusion from June until frost, 3 ft.

<b>DOUBLE SUNBURST</b> (New Gold)... 2.20 1.20 A new variety which bears double flowers of good color. Keeps ex- ceptionally well when cut. Large plants.		
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**HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS****HARDY FALL FLOWERING 'MUMS****ALL ARE EARLY BLOOMING**

These beautiful hardy chrysanthemums will begin to bloom in early fall and will provide a wealth and richness of color for your gardens after other plants have finished flowering. All are hardy, easy to grow and are of the best varieties offered by any grower.

**PLEASE NOTE**—All Chrysanthemums will be shipped from pots. We will start shipping them about May 1st to areas where danger of frost is past. To northern sections we will ship about May 10th to 15th.

**NEW CUSHION TYPE 'MUMS**

**CHAMPION CUSHION**—Reddish bronze.  
**COMMANDER CUSHION**—Early red.  
**CORAL SEA**—Salmon, buff suffused with cop-  
perry rose.  
**DWARF JEWEL**—Soft lilac-lavender.  
**GLACIER**—Very early, absolutely pure white.  
**JOAN HELEN**—Sparkling garnet; yellow center.  
**SONJA**—Rich satiny purple.

Your choice of the above 60c each

**SEPTEMBER SERIES 'MUMS**

**SEPTEMBER BRONZE**—Golden bronze, cush-  
ion type pompom.  
**SEPTEMBER CHEER**—A new, rich, cherry-red.  
**SEPTEMBER DAWN**—Bright, rose-pink.  
**SEPTEMBER CLOUD**—White, shading to prim-  
rose.  
**SEPTEMBER GOLD**—Golden yellow, cushion  
type pompom.

Price each of above varieties 60c

**CHOICE KOREAN TYPE 'MUMS**

**ALGONQUIN**—Brilliant yellow, very early.  
**AUTUMN LIGHTS**—Copper bronze, very strik-  
ing, early.  
**CALIPH**—Ox-blood red. Early.  
**JACKIE**—Rich wine-red. Double. One of our  
late introductions.  
**SATURN**—Fine bronze. Early.  
**SEQUOIA**—Mellow amber with interesting var-  
iations.

PRICE EACH OF ABOVE VARIETES 60c

**SPECIAL! THE NEWEST CUSHION TYPE****"CAMILLA"**

One of the finest of the new cushion type 'mums. We introduced this beautiful variety last season for the first time and we believe our customers will again welcome the opportunity to get it. One of the cleanest and most compact growers we know of and has superb, deep raspberry color. Hardy, good stems, holds its color after cutting on the plant, early blooming. In fact it has all the desirable characteristics you can ask for in a Chrysanthemum.

\$1.00 each; 4 for \$3.75

**CHOICE HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS**

**EARLY WONDER**—Large, soft pink pompom.  
**GRANNY SCOVILL**—Beautiful copper bronze.  
**HARBOR LIGHTS**—Pale yellow pompom. New.  
**KING MIDAS**—One of the finest, large bright,  
yellow.  
**LAVENDER LADY**—Large silvery-lavender, One  
of the finest 'mums grown today.  
**MRS. P. S. DUPONT**—Peach-pink. One of the  
best.  
**NANCY COPELAND**—An unusual brilliant red.  
**OLIVE LONGLAND**—Large apricot toned flow-  
ers. One of the famed University of Chicago  
introductions.  
**RED VELVET**—Velvet crimson. Perhaps the best  
of all crimsons.  
**SILVER TIP**—Bright carmine, with the tip of  
each petal silvery white.  
**SYMPHONY**—A very beautiful 'mum. Color is  
a suffusion of copper, pink and red.  
**TREASURE TROVE**—Beautiful golden yellow.

Price each of above varieties, 60c  
3 for \$1.50

**STANDARD CUSHION 'MUMS**

Dwarf in height, hardy, colorful, and the most prolific bloomers we know of among plants. Begin blooming in July and each plant produces actually hundreds of buds and blooms from then on until the latest fall freezes. Unexcelled for borders or for planting in front of shrubs or evergreens. Showy and beautiful in mass plantings. Even one plant alone makes a small flower garden.

We offer the following colors—

**BRONZE CUSHION**  
**GOLDE CUSHION**  
**PINK CUSHION**  
**RED CUSHION**  
**YELLOW CUSHION**

Price each of Standard Cushion 'Mums 60c

\*Suitable for rock gardens.

## OUTSTANDING NEW VARIETIES

AUTUMN SONG—Large wine-rose. One of the most outstanding University of Chicago introductions.

CHARLES NYE—Large, fully double, rounded flowers of rich buttercup-yellow.

CHIPPEWA—Giant, bright aster-purple.

COURAGEOUS—Bright, dark ruby-red.

Price each of above varieties, 95c

## SPOON TYPE CHRYSANTHEMUMS

GOLDEN SPOON—Golden bronze.

JASPER SPOON—Straw-yellow tubes and Jasper-red spoons.

ORCHID SPOON—Orchid-pink.

ROSE SPOON—Rose-pink.

YELLOW SPOON—Clear, golden yellow.

Price each of above varieties 75c  
3 for \$1.50

## PRIZEWINNING CHRYSANTHEMUMS

These are root cutting made from field grown plants that have bloomed. We offer the following varieties.

LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES  
(To be disbudded.)

HOMESTEAD — Lavender incurved, medium height, October 20.

MAJOR EDWARD BOWES — Pink incurved. Tall growth, October 20.

EVA CLAIRE — Yellow with light bronze reverse. Incurved. Medium height, October 28.

PURPLE KING — Rich deep rosy purple. Medium height, November 1.

HARVARD — Rich dark red reflexed of medium height, November 20.

GARNET KING — Deep velvety red reflexed. Medium height, November 10.

HELEN FRICK — Rosy pink incurved. Medium height, November 15.

WHITE CLOUD — Cream with yellow center. Semi-incurved. Tall, October 30.

SILVER BALL — Large creamy white ball. Tall, October 30.

ELDORADO — Pure white incurved. Medium height, November 6.

BETSY ROSS — Exhibition white incurved. Tall, October 30.

CAMILLA — Pure white incurved. Medium size blooms. Tall, November 1.

QUAKER MAID — White of medium height. October 15.

DETROIT NEWS — Golden yellow and bronze. Medium height, November 1.

RUFFLED WHITE — Creamy white reflexed. Medium height, November 1.

BRONZE CACTUS — Bronze reflexed of tall growth, November 1.

PINK CACTUS — Pink reflexed of tall growth, November 1.

CREAM CACTUS — Reflexed cream white. Tall, November 1.

HONEY DEW — Round bloom of soft canary yellow. 4 ft. tall, November 5.

LUSTRE — Lavender pink incurved. Medium tall, October 15.

ROSE AND CREAM — Rose with cream reversed. Medium sized blooms, October 28.

EARLY OCTOBER WHITE — Pure white. Medium size blooms, October 20.

EARLY OCTOBER YELLOW — Yellow of medium size blooms, October 20.

YELLOW TURNER — Light yellow incurved. Medium height, November 5.

BRONZE TURNER — Light bronze incurved. Medium height, November 5.

WILLIAM TURNER — White incurved. Medium height, November 5.

GLADYS PEARSON — Golden yellow incurved.

APRICOT BEAUTY — Maroon and Apricot. Medium height, November 1.

WHITE AMBASSADOR — Incurved white. Medium height, October 20.

YELLOW AMBASSADOR — Incurved yellow. Medium height, October 20.

FRIENDLY RIVAL — Incurved yellow. Medium height, November 10.

SMITH'S ENCHANTRESS — Good orchid pink. Tall, October 15.

RED WING — Dark red with golden yellow reverse. Medium, November 1.

TALLAHASSEE — Deep wine red. Maturing shows green center. Tall, October 28.

GLENVIEW — Exhibition red with golden reverse. Incurved. Medium Tall, October 20.

SILVER WEDDING — Very large white reflexed. Tall, October 28.

ROSE AND SILVER — Lavender with orchid reverse. Tall, October 25.

CHRISTMAS CHEER — Large lavender incurved. Tall, October 28.

MAROON BEAUTY — Amber shading to maroon. Reflexed. Medium, October 30.

PURPLE WINE — Wine red reflexed. Medium height, November 7.

GOLDEN YELLOW — Deep yellow. Medium height, October 30.

ALBERTA COOK — Lavender reflexed. Medium short, November 1.

WHITE CHIEF — Pure white incurved. Medium height, November 10.

MAGIC — White incurved. Medium height, November 10.

GOLDEN GLOW — Golden yellow incurved. Medium height, October 25.

ANN DAVIS — Exhibition pinkish tan incurved. Tall growth, November 8.

BLACK HAWK — Fiery crimson reflexed. Medium growth, November 5.

MARTHA MARIE — White incurved of satiny sheen. Tall, November 5.

ROMAN GOLD — Deep golden yellow reflexed. Medium, Tall, October 30.

BESSIE CLARK — Pink with rose center. Reflexed. Tall, October 28.

CHRYSOLORA — Golden yellow incurved. Tall, October 20.

BOB PULLING — Incurved yellow of Medium height, October 30.

R. C. PULLING — Semi-incurved yellow. Medium height, November 4.

SNOW WHITE — Marble white of incurved form. Tall, October 30.

OCONTO — White incurved. Medium tall, October 25.

WHITE MONUMENT — Large incurved. Tall, November 5.

YELLOW MONUMENT — Large incurved. Tall, November 5.

SILVER SHEEN — White incurved. Medium tall, October 25.

MARKATEER — White incurved. Tall, November 15.

HILDA H. BERGEN — Coppery bronze semi-incurved. Tall, October 25.

GOLD LODE — Yellow reflexed of low growth, October 5.

APRICOT QUEEN — Deep apricot and yellow. Low, October 30.

- CHINESE ROSE — Feathery cream and orchid.  
Tall. October 25.  
MAN O'WAR — Pink incurved. Medium height.  
November 20.

### INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES

(To be grown in sprays)

- RUTH CUMMINGS—Red bronze of low growth. October 10.  
FIREBIRD—Deep coppery bronze. Medium height. October 28.  
CRINKLED PINK—Long fluffy sprays of lavender. Tall. October 30.  
TINTS OF GOLD—Golden bronze. Medium height. October 30.  
CHERRY RED—Dark wine red sprays of medium height. November 1.  
VIVID—Deep lavender rose. Medium tall growth. October 10.  
LAVENDER LADY—Lavender decorative. Medium height. October 8.  
ROYAL VELVET—Deep red of medium height. November 15.  
SUNSHINE—Golden bronze decorative. Tall. November 1.  
REFLEXED RED—Red of decorative form. Medium. November 12.  
ALGONQUIN—Pure golden yellow. Low. Blooms October 5.  
GOLDEN BOUQUET—Bright golden yellow. Low. October 15.  
MRS. F. H. BERGEN—Pink reflexed. Medium height. October 30.  
HEALERVILLE BRONZE—Sprays of golden bronze. October 30.  
SOURCE D'OR—Golden bronze reflexed. Tall. November 1.  
DARDANELLA—Pure white reflexed of medium height. November 5.  
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE—Red edged with gold. Tall. November 1.  
CLUSTERS OF BRONZE—Sprays of golden bronze. Medium. November 1.  
INDIAN SUMMER—Vivid orange bronze. Medium height. October 30.  
MRS. L. T. JONES—Immense sprays of rose. Tall. November 5.  
TALL WHITE—Creamy white decorative type. Tall. October 20.  
GARNET BEAUTY—Red bronze reflexed of medium height. November 4.  
EARLY WHITE—Fluffy white with light pink buds. Medium. October 15.  
YELLOW FRILL—Large sprays of deep frilly yellow. Tall. October 28.  
PURPLE ASTERMUM—Lavender reflexed. Tall. October 28.  
GOBLIN—Apricot bronze decorative. Medium height. November 1.  
RED BRONZE—Large sprays Autumn tints. Tall. November 1.  
WINNETKA—Early white decorative of low growth. October 10.  
HILDA—Reflexed white. Medium height. November 1.  
JEAN HILTON—Dark coppery bronze of medium height. November 1.  
YELLOW AND BRONZE—Yellow with bronze dot. Tall. November 1.  
GOLDEN MAHOGANY—Early light bronze. Tall. October 25.  
LEMON YELLOW—Old-fashioned branching yellow. Medium. November 1.

### SPOON, QUILLED AND ODD TYPES

(Lovely and unusual)

- LAVENDER QUILL—Large orchid tubes with lavender tips. Disbud. Medium tall. November 10.  
NELLIE DEAN—Pink spoon. Low, erect growth. November 4.  
WHITE SPOON—Long white tubes. Medium height. October 25.  
JASPER SPOON—Red and gold. Low. October 15.  
GOLDEN SPOON—Deep rich yellow. Low. October 15.  
ORCHID SPOON—Light orchid pink. Low. October 15.  
PURPLE SPOON—Deep rosy purple. Low. October 25.  
SALMON SPOON—Medium large single. Short tubes, large tips. Tall. October 25.  
PURPLE PRINCE—Deep purple spoon. Low. November 10.  
YELLOW SPOON—Single yellow tubes, bronze tips. Low. November 5.  
REFLEXED BRONZE—Tubular frilled petals. October 25.  
PATRICIA GRACE—Single cream tubes. Tall. October 28.  
PEGGY ANN HOOVER—Large double pink tubes. Disbud. Medium height. October 25.  
GOLDMINE—Large golden bronze quill. Tall. November 1.  
KAY TASHIMA—Large white spider. Fishhook tips. Disbud. Medium tall. November 1.  
RED SPIDER—Bronze tubes, red tips. Tall single. November 10.  
RAGGED ROBIN—Large golden bronze spider. Tall. Disbud. November 10.  
OLD LAVENDER—Lavender with pointed petals. Tall. November 1.

(Price of Lavender Quill, Kay Tashima and Peggy Ann Hoover are 40c each. 6 of one variety \$1.00. They are large flowering varieties.)

### KOREAN VARIETIES

- LOUISE SCHLING—Salmon red. Medium height. October 15.  
LES SCHILING—Coppery salmon. Medium height. October 10.  
AUTUMN BRONZE—Sprays of golden bronze. Medium. November 5.  
NANCY COPELAND—Glowing red bronze. Medium height. October 25.  
ROSE GLOW—Lovely small raspberry rose. Medium. October 10.  
ROMANY—Bronze red of satiny sheen. Medium tall. October 30.  
ALADDIN—Brilliant orange bronze. Medium height. October 28.  
APOLLO—Terra cotta bronze single. Medium height. October 15.  
YELLOW DAISY—Light lemon yellow. Medium height. October 10.  
EMBER—Coral and orange bronze. Medium height. October 15.  
PALE MOON—Sulphur yellow double flowers. 2 ft. October 10.  
PSYCHE—Large pink single. Medium height. October 15.  
SINGLE KOREAN HYBRIDS—(Labeled as to color only). White, Early Rose, Salmon Bronze, Apricot Yellow, Terra Cotta Bronze, Orchid, Cream.

### POMPON VARIETIES

- RED DOT—Yellow with red center. Tall. October 25.  
PINK DOT—Pink with darker center. Tall. October 25.  
YELLOW DOT—Yellow with bronze center. Tall. October 25.

IRENE—Lovely white. Medium height. October 10.

RUBY POMPON—Deep red. 2½ ft. October 18.

DARK LAVENDER—Old-fashioned small type. Short. November 5.

MURILLO—Deep lavender purple. Tall growth. November 5.

ORCHID POMPON—Dark orchid rose of medium growth. November 5.

REFLEXED YELLOW—Yellow of decorative form. Medium. November 1.

ADELAIDE—Bronze. Medium tall. October 25.

BRONZE BEAUTY—Golden bronze. (Do not confuse with cushion of same name.) Tall. November 1.

PEACH BLOSSOM—Light pink maturing white. Low. October 20.

RED PRIMROSE—Lovely deep wine red. Low growth. October 30.

SUN GLOW—Yellow ball disbud. Low growth. November 10.

MAMIE—Deep yellow ball. Medium height. October 25.

MARGIE—Pink with deep rose center. Medium height. October 25.

CANARY BIRD—Light yellow and cream ball. Medium tall. October 25.

VARIEGATED POMPON—Blending of orchid, cream and bronze. Medium. October 30.

EDITH NEWBERRY—Rich bronze. Tall growth. November 18.

CAPTAIN COOK—Beautiful deep rose pink. Tall growth. October 25.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—Lavender pink of medium height. October 25.

UNKNOWN YELLOW—Golden yellow decorative. Medium. November 1.

DAYBREAK—Shell pink ball. Medium tall. November 1.

DIANA—Dainty white of medium height. October 25.

OUIDA—Large bronze yellow. Medium height. October 25.

GLORY OF SEVEN OAKS—Soft lemon yellow. Medium. November 1.

LILLIAN DOTY—Shell pink ball disbud. Tall. October 25.

YELLOW DOTY—Golden yellow ball disbud. Medium. October 25.

BRONZE DOTY—Golden bronze disbud. Early blooms yellow. Tall. Oct. 25.

WHITE DOTY—Pure white ball disbud. Tall. October 25.

PURPLE DOTY—Rosy purple of medium short growth. October 25.

RED DOTY—Red with orchid reverse. Medium tall. October 25.

AUTUMN GLOW—Large yellow disbud. Tall growth. October 30.

WACO—Small white of short growth. Blooms October 25.

ROSE CHARM—Rose pink of medium height. November 15.

BROWN POMPON—Deep bronze. Low. November 1.

GOLDEN POMPON—Sulphur yellow of tall growth. November 1.

THYRA—Deep rose pink of medium height. November 10.

INDIAN—Coppery bronze. Medium height. October 25.

NELLIE KLERIS—Lovely pink similar to Lillian Doty. Tall. October 25.

WHITE GULL—Small white cushionlike growth. September 30.

MATCHLESS—Large cream white. Tall. November 20.

REFLEXED WHITE POMPON—Snow white. Medium. October 30.

DARK PINK JEWELL—Deep pink. Short. October 15.

### SMALL POMPON OR BUTTON VARIETIES

ORANGE BUTTON—Burnt orange of medium height. November 15.

TINY TIM—Very small yellow. Low. November 5.

LITTLE DOT—Tiny yellow. Low branching growth. November 15.

TINY YELLOW—Tiny deep yellow. Low. November 15.

LEMON BUTTON—Dainty little lemon yellow. Medium. October 25.

LAVENDER BUTTON—Lovely lavender rose. Low. October 25.

SUE BAILEY—Dependable golden yellow ball. Medium. October 25.

GOLDEN DOT—Golden yellow. Medium. November 25 into December.

ETHEL—A free flowering bronze red baby pompon. Low. October 25.

DAINTY MAID—Pearl white ball shading to pink. Medium. November 10.

MUSED0—Small snow white ball. Tall. November 10.

CRYSTAL JEWELL—Pure white ball. Tall. November 15.

CREAM BUTTON—Very small light cream. Low. November 15.

LAVENDER GEM—Dainty lavender pink, medium tall. October 30.

DABOT—Orange bronze shading to red bronze. Low. October 25.

KRIS COLUMBUS—Striking bronze of low growth. November 1.

CALISPO—Reddish bronze with dark bronze center. Low. November 10.

WEE DOT—Snow white. Low. October 25.

TINY WHITE—A very small white ball. Short. November 5.

QUAKER LADY—Golden orange and bronze. Short. October 20.

GOLDEN KING—Large golden yellow. Medium tall. November 20.

FAIRY ROSE—Rosy pink ball. Perfect form. Medium. November 10.

OURAY—Russet. Medium tall. October 30.

PINOCCHIO—White ball. Tall. October 20.

### CUSHION VARIETIES (Low Symmetrical Growth)

SANDRA—Mahogany bronze pompon blooms. September.

RED BIRD—Small bright red with tiny greenish yellow center. November.

CAMEO QUEEN—Lovely shade of pink. August until frost.

BRONZE BEAUTY—Golden bronze. August until frost.

MAGIC WHITE—Lovely white. August until frost.

GOLDEN WONDER—Bright yellow. August until frost.

### SINGLE VARIETIES

SNOW WHITE DAISY—Yellow center. Medium tall. September 30.

SILVER STAR—Pure white with long petals. Medium. November 1.

ALOMA—Terra cotta bronze of medium height. November 5.

AMETHYST QUEEN—Deep rose pink. Tall. November 5.

ROSE GLORY—Lovely sprays of soft rose pink. Medium. October 28.

GOLDEN BRONZE—Small light bronze. Tall. October 28.

BARBARA REDWINE—Glowing orange red. Medium. October 28.

LU BUNDA—Dark lavender rose. Medium. October 28.

LIZZIE ADCOCK—Bright dependable yellow. Medium. October 28.  
ASTRID—Light pink and apricot tints. Northland daisy. Low. October 5.  
GOLDEN MENSA—Bright yellow of trailing growth. November 1.  
SHELL PINK DAISY—Tiny light pink blooms in profusion. Low. October 28.  
MRS. BUCKINGHAM—Large pink. Medium height. November 1.  
SEMI-DOUBLED WHITE DAISY—White with yellow center. Low. November 15.  
GOLDEN DAISY—Deep yellow. Tall. November 1.  
CREAM DAISY—Old-fashioned branching cream. Low. November 1.  
KRISTINA—Lavender rose. Northland. Low. October 15.  
TALL WHITE DAISY—Good semi-double. Tall. October 28.

ANEMONE VARIETIES

RAINBOW—Large deep pink. Tall. October 28.  
FREIDA—Large rose disbud. Medium tall. November 10.  
GOLDEN WAVE—Dainty small yellow. Medium. November 5.  
BLANCHE—Light pink shading to white. Prominent yellow cushion. Medium. November 5.  
ORCHID BEAUTY—Cattleya pink with yellow cushion. November 15.  
CREAM ANEMONE—Large cream yellow. Yellow cushion. November 5.  
CRIMSON GLORY—Large red with yellow cushion. October 10.  
TERRA COTTA ANEMONE—Bronze with yellow cushion. October 30.  
WHITE ANEMONE—Large white with yellow cushion. Tall. November 25.  
SMALL YELLOW ANEMONE—Old gold with high yellow cushion. Low. November 15.  
BONNIE NELSON—Small white with yellow cushion. November 10.  
NEVADA—Bright rose pink, large yellow cushion. Medium. November 5.  
MRS. TREDWELL—Large fluffy white. Disbud. Tall. November 5.  
ROSE MADDER—Deep purple, high purple cushion. November 5.  
SHASTA—Large pure white—yellow cushion. Medium tall. October 30.  
MELBA—Large reddish bronze. Tall. October 30.  
WHITE BALLET GIRL—Small white. High white cushion. November 5.  
YELLOW BALLET GIRL—Small yellow. High yellow cushion. November 5.  
LAOMI—Large pink with yellow cushion. Disbud. November 5.

PRICES

Large Flowering Varieties:

40c per plant for less than 6 of one variety.  
6 plants for \$1.00 (one variety). Your choice.  
100 plants (16 varieties or less) \$16.00.  
(Kay Tashima, Lavender Quill, and Peggy Ann Hoover are included in these prices.)

Intermediate, Spoon, Korean, Pompon, Button, Cushion, Single, Anemone.

6 plants of one variety for 60c. Your choice.  
20c each for less than 6 of one variety.  
100 plants (16 varieties or less) your choice \$10.00.  
1000 plants \$75.00.

SPECIAL OFFERS

24 plants large flowering (4 varieties). Our choice or yours. Labeled \$5.00.  
48 plants assorted (8 varieties). Our choice or yours. Labeled \$5.00.  
(6 plants of one variety. Large flowering.)

48 plants Pompons (8 varieties). Our choice or yours. Labeled \$5.00.

48 plants assorted (16 varieties) unlabeled. Our selection. \$5.00.

No orders accepted for less than \$1.00. Give several second choices. When it is necessary to substitute, similar varieties and colors will be chosen. Plants are carefully labeled and packed. There our responsibility ends.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur)

One of the best loved and most popular of the world's perennials. New introductions have widened the colors available and have produced better growth and blooms. These are all heavy 1 year field grown plants which will bloom this year.

	Per Doz.	Half Doz.
BELLADONNA, IMPROVED		
CLIVEDEN BEAUTY .....	2.00	1.15
Soft light blue. Heavy bloomer.		
BELLAMOSUM .....	2.00	1.15
Deep blue color. Heavy bloomer.		
CHINESE .....	2.00	1.15
Clear light blue color.		
CHINESE BLUE MIRROR .....	2.00	1.15
Bright navy blue blooms without spurs. 24 inches high.		
LAMARTINE .....	2.00	1.15
Deepest blue flowers, with a distinct eye.		

GORGEOUSLY COLORED HYBRIDS

Recent introductions of Hybrids have added rare new colors never thought possible in Delphiniums. Individual florets are now double and semi-double in addition to singles. Plant some Hybrids this year and receive a thrill.

BLACKMORE & LANGDON		
HYBRIDS .....	2.20	1.35
Superb color range which includes shadings from pale blue through delicate lavender and rose variations. Good percent double blooms.		
WREXHAM STRAIN HOLLY-HOCK FLOWERED .....	2.20	1.35
Extremely long spire-like spikes. Color variations including all shades from the deepest blues and purple to the delicate pastels in rose, orchid and pale blue.		

WORLD'S FINEST DELPHINIUMS  
FAMOUS VETTERLE & REINELT  
PACIFIC HYBRIDS

BLACK KNIGHT .....	3.30	2.10
Darkest royal violet.		
BLUE BIRD .....	3.30	2.10
Clear medium blue with white bee.		
CAMELIARD .....	3.30	2.10
Clear soft lavender. With white		
GALAHAD SERIES .....	3.30	2.10
Clear white of enormous size.		
GUINEVERE .....	3.30	2.10
Light pink lavender with white bee.		
KING ARTHUR .....	3.30	2.10
Rich, deep royal violet. White bee.		
SUMMER SKIES .....	3.30	2.10
Clear light blue with white bee.		
ROUND TABLE .....	3.30	2.10
Mixed Shades. Finest.		
This elegant strain grows from 3 to 5 foot in height, with closely packed individual flowers from 2 to 3 inches across. These are strong well rooted plants.		

DIANTHUS (Pinks)

This family is comprised of many varieties and species. They are worthy of a place in every planting, their bright colors and fragrance makes them essential in good floral arrangements.

	Per Doz.	Half Doz.
<b>DIANTHUS BARBATUS (Sweet William)</b>		
An old-fashioned flower of which we never tire. Loads of colorful blooms are produced in June.		
HOMELAND .....	2.00	1.15
Large trusses; deep red with sharply defined white eye.		
MIDGET MIXED .....	2.00	1.15
Dwarf variety much used for borders. Mixed colors of wide range. Long bloomer.		
NEWPORT PINK .....	2.00	1.15
Beautiful salmon pink.		
SCARLET BEAUTY .....	2.00	1.15
Brightest scarlet.		
VAUGHAN'S SPECIAL MIXTURE..	2.00	1.15
Wide range of brilliant colors.		

<b>EVERBLOOMING SWEET WILLIAM</b>		
<b>LATIFOLIUS ATROCOCINEUS</b>		
FLORA PLENA .....	2.00	1.15
Brilliant fiery crimson blooms all through the season.		
DIANTHUS LOVELINESS .....	2.20	1.35
Lacy, curling petals of exquisite orchid pink color. Very fragrant.		

<b>DIANTHUS SWEET WIVELSFIELD (Species)</b>		
SWEET WIVELSFIELD .....	2.20	1.35
Single flowers in mixed colors.		

<b>DIANTHUS PLUMARIS (Clove Pinks)</b>		
New strains of the old fashioned Pinks have brought this grand flower back into favor. Noted for the exquisite fragrance.		
CYCLOPS .....	2.00	1.15
Deep rosy crimson hybrid, red center.		
DOUBLE MIXED .....	2.00	1.15
Assorted mixed colors.		
<b>HIGHLAND QUEEN ROSE</b>		
HYBRIDS .....	2.00	1.15
*Bright rose colored, fragrant blooms are produced from May to November.		

<b>DIGITALIS (Foxglove)</b>		
GIANT SHIRLEY HYBRIDS .....	2.20	1.35
This elegant strain of an old fashioned flower grows to 4 feet high, ideal for tall colorful backgrounds. The color mixture is superb. We heartily recommend this variety of Foxglove.		

<b>GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)</b>		
For general hardiness and the profusion with which they produce their colorful blooms the Gaillardias are in a class by themselves. Fine for cutting.		
BURGUNDY .....	2.00	1.15
Brilliant wine-red of large size. Blooms from June until frost.		
DAZZLER .....	2.00	1.15
One of the most brilliant of the family. Large blooms of bright golden yellow, centered by a disc of maroon.		
GOBLIN DWARF .....	2.00	1.15
12 to 15 inches. Foliage practically disappears under the mass of large deep red and gold blooms.		
PORTOLA HYBRIDS .....	2.00	1.15
Extremely large flowers noted for the wide range of deep colors which vary from reddish brown to deep gold.		

<b>GYPSOPHILA (Baby Breath)</b>		
One of the best known perennials and much loved for the delicacy of its bloom.		
*Suitable for rock gardens.		

PANICULATA .....	2.00	1.15
Dense, spreading, bushy type which reaches a height of 36 inches. Numberless tiny white blooms completely hide the plant during the flowering season. May be cut and dried for winter.		
SNOW WHITE DOUBLE .....	2.10	1.25
Grows about 24 inches and produces a mass of small white flowers mostly double.		
PACIFICA .....	2.20	1.35
Beautiful pearly pink blooms in branching panicles. Grows 48 inches high and blooms in Sept. and Oct.		

<b>HELIANTHEMUM (Hardy Sun Rose)</b>		
No plant is more beautiful or colorful for the rock garden, border, or wherever a very low growing plant is desired. Their multitude of brilliant colors and blooms attract attention and add charm wherever used. Glossy green foliage is always attractive and forms background for flowers.		
MUTABILIS, MIXED .....	2.00	1.15
Beautiful hybrids of rose, white and yellows. May, June; 6" to 10".		

<b>HELIOPSIS (Hardy Zinnia)</b>		
LEMOINE'S GIANT .....	2.00	1.15
Double golden yellow blooms.		

<b>HIBISCUS (Giant Mallow)</b>		
Unequalled for tall backgrounds or specimen plants. Tall erect canes bear large bell-shaped blooms often measuring 7 or 8 inches across. 4 feet tall.		
MALLOW MARVEL, JUMBO RED	2.00	1.15
MALLOW MARVEL, PINK .....	2.00	1.15

<b>HOLLYHOCKS</b>		
CHATER'S DOUBLE MIXED ....	2.00	1.15
NEWPORT PINK .....	2.00	1.15
SCARLET BEAUTY .....	2.00	1.15

<b>IBERIS (Candytuft)</b>		
These delightful plants have a distinct place in the rockery or wherever a dwarf plant with evergreen foliage is needed. About 18 inches high.		
*GIBALTARIC .....	2.00	1.15
Dwarf with evergreen foliage, masses of lavender blooms in early spring.		

<b>IRIS DICHOTOMA (Vesper Iris)</b>		
Large fragrant blooms come in tall sprays in late July and continue through Aug. Blooms open each evening.		
DICHOTOMA MIXED .....	2.00	1.15
Colors run from light cream through blues, purple and red shades.		
*Suitable for rock garden.		

<b>IRIS KAEMPFERI (Oriental Iris)</b>		
Immense flat blooms on tall stems. Noted for their variety of coloring which ranges from delicate pastels to deepest purple and blue. The size and quality of their blooms will please the most exacting.		
KAEMPFERI, MIXED .....	2.00	1.15
A beautiful assortment of colors.		

<b>LAVENDULA (Lavender)</b>		
VERA (Munstead Strain) .....	2.20	1.35
The real sweet Lavender used and grown in our grandmother's day. A dwarf variety which grows in compact form, and bears exquisitely fragrant blue flowers.		

**LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY (Convallaria)**

One of the most familiar and most loved of the perennials. Will grow in shade or on spots where nothing else seems to grow. Exquisite, waxy white, bell-shaped blooms hang from 8 to 10 inch stems. Foliage is ornamental all season. Very fragrant. Strong 1 year pips, ready for transplanting.

6 for 90c; 12 for \$1.50 Postpaid.

**LOBELIA**

**CARDINALIS** (Cardinal Flower) . . . 2.20 1.35  
Many times called "Indian Fire Stick". Plant is very dwarf but each summer sends up 18 to 24 inch stems from a rounded clump of foliage, each stem topped with an 8 to 10 inch spike of brightest Cardinal Red bloom. Very good for massing. Fine for cutting. Hardy and prolific.

**LINARIA**

Perennial snapdragon in rich yellow. June. 2 ft.

**MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not)**

**ALPESTRIS** . . . . . 2.00 1.15  
Grows about 12 inches high. Tiny clear blue flowers in early spring.

**POPPY**

**ORIENTAL POPPIES** (New Hybrids) . . . . . 2.20 1.35  
There is a delight and surprise with this glorious color mixture. The colors range through the pinks, salmon, orange and red shades. For brilliant and showy color in the border or among the shrubs these are unsurpassed. Strong 1 year field grown plants in mixed shades only.

**PAPAYER (Poppy)**

**THE EMPEROR** . . . . . 2.10 1.25  
Large flowering orange blooms, long stems. This mixture is an excellent strain. The color range includes lovely pastel shades.

**PHYSALIS (Giant Chinese Lantern)**

Loved for its brilliant orange-red lantern-like pods which are used for gay winter bouquets. One of the easiest perennials to grow. Do well in any type soil and thrive in dry locations.  
**FRANCHETTI GIGANTEA** . . . . . 2.00 1.15  
Real giant sized lanterns of flashing color are produced on sturdy plants, as many as thirty to a plant. When cut and dried they last indefinitely.

**POLEMONIUM (Jacob's Ladder)**

**COERULEUM GRANDIFLORA BLUE** 2.00 1.15  
Very showy and free flowering, bearing masses of large deep blue flowers through May and June. Grow two feet high and noted for hardiness.

**PYRETHRUM (Painted Daisies)**

No other perennial flower seems to have the general usefulness, beauty, color, hardiness and easy culture that belongs to these gorgeous flowers. Foliage is fernlike and ornamental. Stems are strong and erect. Plants transplant easily and each one produces a liberal number of blooms during the season.

**ROBINSON'S MIXED** . . . . . 2.00 1.35  
Finest strain of painted daisies, in strain. We think so much of it that mixed colors. A really great new we have discontinued growing any of the others. May-June. 2 ft. to 2 1/2 ft.

**RUDBECKIA (Cone Flower)**

**PURPUREA** . . . . . 2.00 1.15  
Rosy reddish purple petals with high center of dark brown. Blooms from July until frost.

**SALVIA (Meadow Sage)**

	Per Doz.	Half Doz.
<b>AZUREA GRANDIFLORA</b> . . . . .	2.00	1.15
3 to 4 ft. high. During early Autumn pale blue blooms are produced in profusion. Keep well cut.		

**SAPONARIA (Soapwort)**

<b>CCYMOIDENS SPLENDENS</b> . . . . .	2.00	1.15
*Trailing vine-like. Blooms from May until July. Plants are a mass of rosy pink small blooms.		

**SCABIOSA (Pincushion Flower)**

<b>CAUCASICA</b> (Perfecta) . . . . .	2.00	1.15
18 inch stems topped with charming flowers in a soft lilac lavender shade. Blooms June to Sept.		
<b>ISAAC HOUSE HYBRID</b> . . . . .	2.10	1.25
Extra large. Noted for its variation of coloring in its blooms. All shades from light blue and a lavender to deep blue.		

**SHASTA DAISY (Moonpenny)**

<b>ALASKA</b> . . . . .	2.00	1.15
Free flowering, producing large size blooms with golden centers white petals. Blooms all summer and fall. About 30 inches high.		

<b>DIENER'S HYBRID DOUBLE FRINGED WHITE DAISY</b> . . . . .	2.20	1.35
Medium tall growing, with immense, white blooms most of which are double or semi-double. Don't fail to include a few of these in your order.		

**STATICE (Great Sea Lavender)**

<b>LATIFOLIA</b> . . . . .	2.10	1.20
Grows in fine lace-like form with a profusion of misty purplish-blue flowers, 18 inch.		

**STOKESIA (Cornflower Aster)**

Rich green ornamental foliage from which 12 inch stems arise, each topped by an exquisite aster-like bloom with finely divided petals. Prefer a sheltered location.

<b>CYANEA, BLUE</b> . . . . .	2.00	1.15
An excellent cutting variety. Flowers are clear azureblue in color and plants begin blooming in July.		

**VALERIANA (Garden Heliotrope)**

<b>COCCINEA RUBRA</b> . . . . .	2.00	1.15
One of the most showy of garden flowers. Bright red flower heads are borne in abundance on 12 inch stems all through the summer months. Rich green foliage is ornamental and adds to the beauty of color masses in the border and for flashy bouquets. An interesting and valuable family of plants because of their ornamental foliage and their long flower spikes, which resemble graceful spires. Thrive in rich soil in full sun.		

**VIOLAS (Tufted Pansies)**

A popular edging plant. Blooms nearly eight months.

<b>ARKWRIGHT RUBY</b> . . . . .	2.00	1.15
Rich ruby red color, satiny sheen.		
<b>BLACK IMP</b> . . . . .	2.00	1.15
Glossy black with bright yellow eye.		
<b>CHANTREYLAND</b> . . . . .	2.00	1.15
Masses of purest apricot blooms.		
<b>WALLER FRANKLIN MIXTURE</b> . . . . .	2.00	1.15
Mixture in gay blues and yellow.		

\*Suitable for rock gardens.



# Planting *Your* Garden

HOW • WHAT • WHEN & WHERE

PLANT FOR PERMANENCE, PLANT PERENNIALS

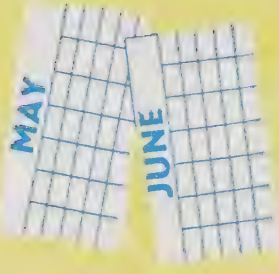
## North Acre Gardens

Eric Johnson, Prop.

R. R. 2, ANDERSON, INDIANA

PLANTING PLAN FOR THIS GARDEN ON BACK COVER

# The Garden in Spring



# The Garden in Summer

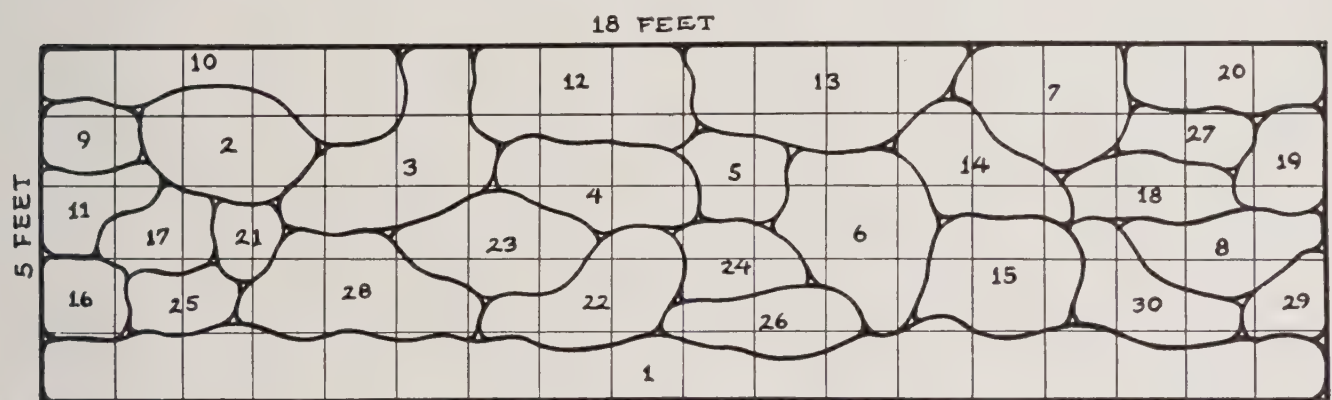


# Here's How

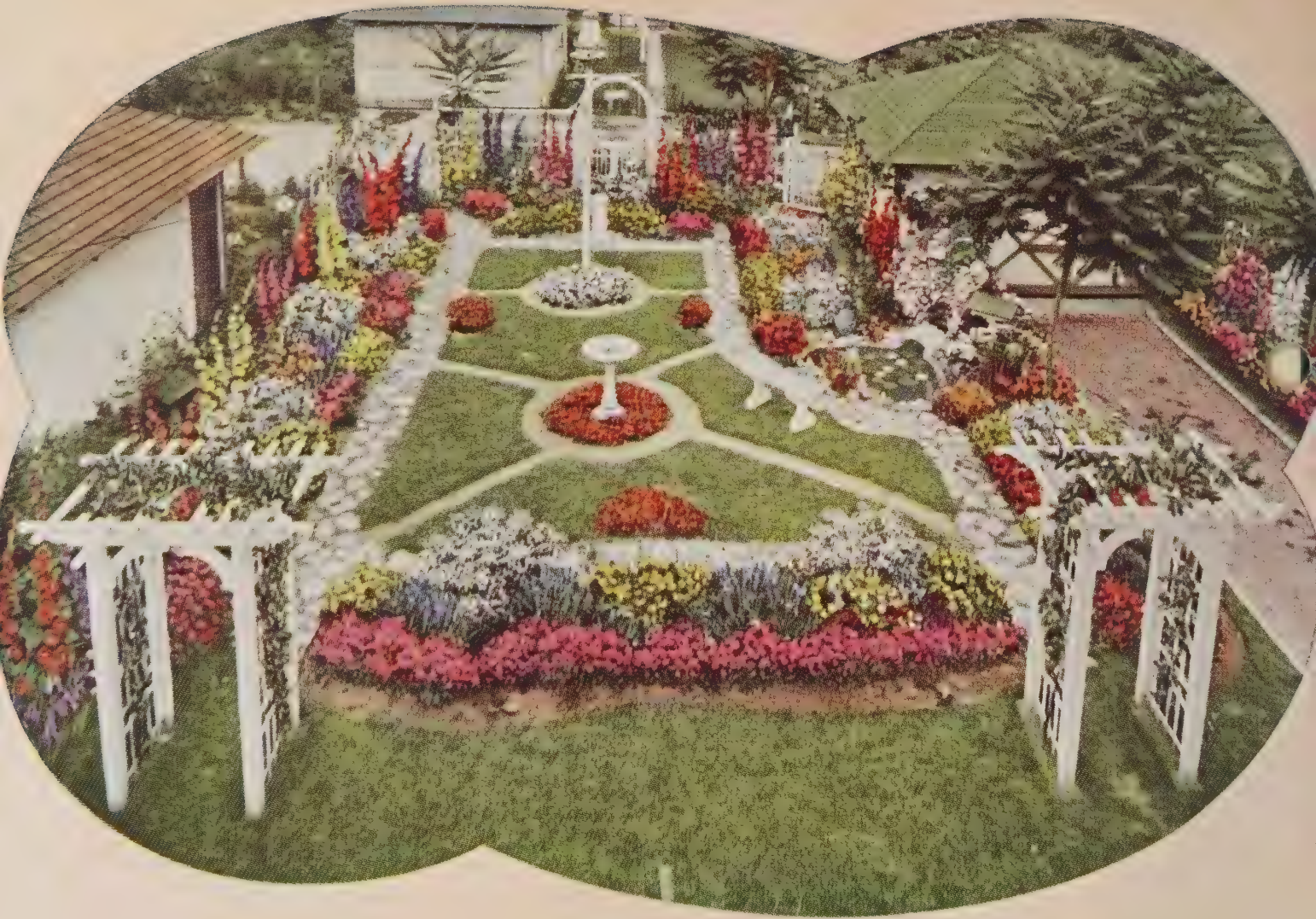
## to have a RAINBOW OF COLOR in Your Garden from Spring to Fall

It can be done, if the plan is followed quite closely and the soil properly enriched. The result is a glorious succession of bloom from early May to November that will be the talk of the neighborhood. Substitutions can be made for the plants indicated if not ob-

tainable, but be careful about time of bloom, height and color. Such a compact garden requires good care and thinning out as plants crowd each other after the first year, but it is well worth the loving care required when the results begin to show.



Location on Plan	No. of Plants Required	Names of Plants Used	
1	6	<i>Dianthus plumarius</i> , Essex Witch. Pink.	Tall clumps of Siberian Iris with <i>Hemerocallis</i> , German Iris, and Lupines form the background. In the foreground are early <i>Veronicas</i> , Coralbells, Scotch Pinks, and <i>Dianthus Essex Witch</i> , making a beautiful grouping for May and June. The place of these early flowers is taken in mid-summer by <i>Platycodon</i> , Phlox, Shasta Daisies, and Tiger Lilies, which are at their best in July and August.
2	2	<i>Iris sibirica</i> , Snow Queen. Tall, white.	
3	3	<i>Iris germanica</i> , Primrose. Yellow.	
4	2	<i>Iris germanica</i> , Princess Beatrice. Lavender-purple.	
5	1	<i>Iris sibirica</i> , Emperor. Blue.	
6	3	<i>Iris germanica</i> , Day Dream.	
7	2	<i>Iris sibirica</i> , Perry's Variety. Tall blue.	
8	2	<i>Iris germanica</i> , King Midas. Mahogany.	
9	1	Phlox, Miss Lingard.	
10	7	Phlox, Daily Sketch. Tall pink.	
	6	<i>Platycodon Mariessi</i> . Blue. (intermixed.)	
	6	<i>Nepeta Mussini</i> .	
11	1	<i>Salvia</i> , Pitcheri.	
12	3	Phlox, Von Lassburg. Tall white.	
13	3	Phlox, Leo Schlageter. Tall red.	
14	3	Phlox, E. I. Farrington.	
15	1	<i>Hemerocallis</i> , Dr. Regel. Early yellow; low.	
16	1	<i>Hemerocallis aurantiaca</i> . Early yellow; low.	
17	4	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus roseus</i> .	
18	5	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus luteus</i> .	
19	2	Phlox, Von Lassburg. Tall white.	
20	4	<i>Lilium tigrinum splendens</i> .	
21	2	<i>Heuchera</i> , Rosamundi	
22	3	Shasta Daisy, Alaska.	
23	4	Phlox paniculata, Jules Sandeau.	
24	3	Phlox paniculata, P. D. Williams. Pink, dark eye.	
25	3	<i>Statice latifolia</i> .	
26	3	<i>Statice latifolia</i> .	
27	1	<i>Artemisia</i> , Silver King.	
28	5	<i>Veronica amethystina</i> .	
29	2	<i>Veronica amethystina</i> .	
30	2	<i>Veronica longifolia subsessilis</i> .	



# *A Charming Garden*

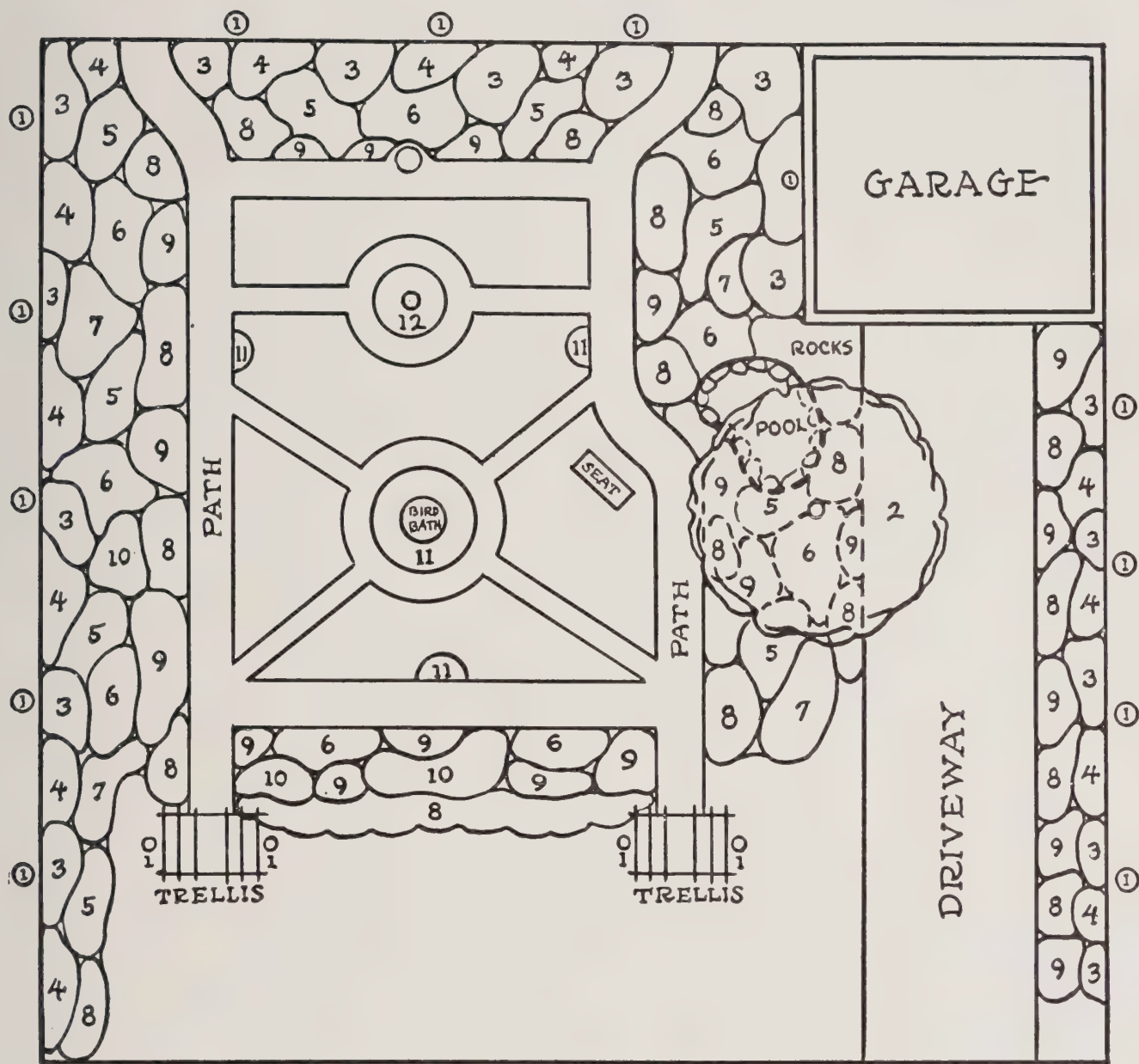
## Will Glorify the 50-foot Lot

The problem of what to do with the back yard of a 50-foot lot surrounded by backyard garages has been prettily solved by a home owner with his own design. Although quite unorthodox in landscape design, it is a really attractive plan and when it is a few years older, will better screen out the unattractive adjacent view. With the handicap of such narrow space for screen plantings making it impractical to use large shrubs for the purpose, trellis fences were erected and planted with rambler roses.

To keep the background narrow, tall slim perennials, hollyhocks and delphiniums alternated, are used just in front of the trellis background. The use of walks cutting up the central grass plot is perhaps an error which should be omitted for better effect. The two arches in the foreground are also perhaps undesirable and unnecessary. The

walks should have been continued up to the residence with continuation of the borders to the house. In this case, the flower border and walk between the arches would be omitted or placed at the foundation of the house. However, this owner must be credited with a very attractive design and pleasing garden executed in so small a space.

Planting Plan for Garden Shown at Left



Key No.	No. of Plants	Name	Color	Height
1	17	Climbing Rose, Dorothy Perkins	Pink	Trellis 8 feet
2	1	Tree of Heaven		40 feet
3	48	Single Hollyhocks—3 in each spot	Mixed (red, pink, yellow, white)	5-6 feet
4	39	Delphinium, Pacific Hybrids—3 in each spot	Mixed	4-6 feet
5	9	Alstroemeria aurantiaca	Orange	24 inches
6	9	Gypsophila, Bristol Fairy	White	24 inches
7	4	German Iris, Pallida Dalmatica	Lavender	24 inches
8	30	Dianthus plumarius, Essex Witch	Pink	12 inches
9	19	Oenothera missouriensis	Pale Yellow	12 inches
10	4	Veronica, True Blue	Blue	12 inches
11	50	Viola, Sutton's Apricot	Apricot	6 inches
12	12	Dwarf Aster, Niobe	White	8 inches



## Border Planting Provides Beauty and Privacy on this 100-ft. Yard

This garden was adjacent to a farm residence and surrounded by open fields, so the problem included screening out the view beyond. High fences were built and covered quickly with rambler roses planted on both sides of the fence. This garden is quite young so the screen of trees and shrubs has not developed as it will in a few years.

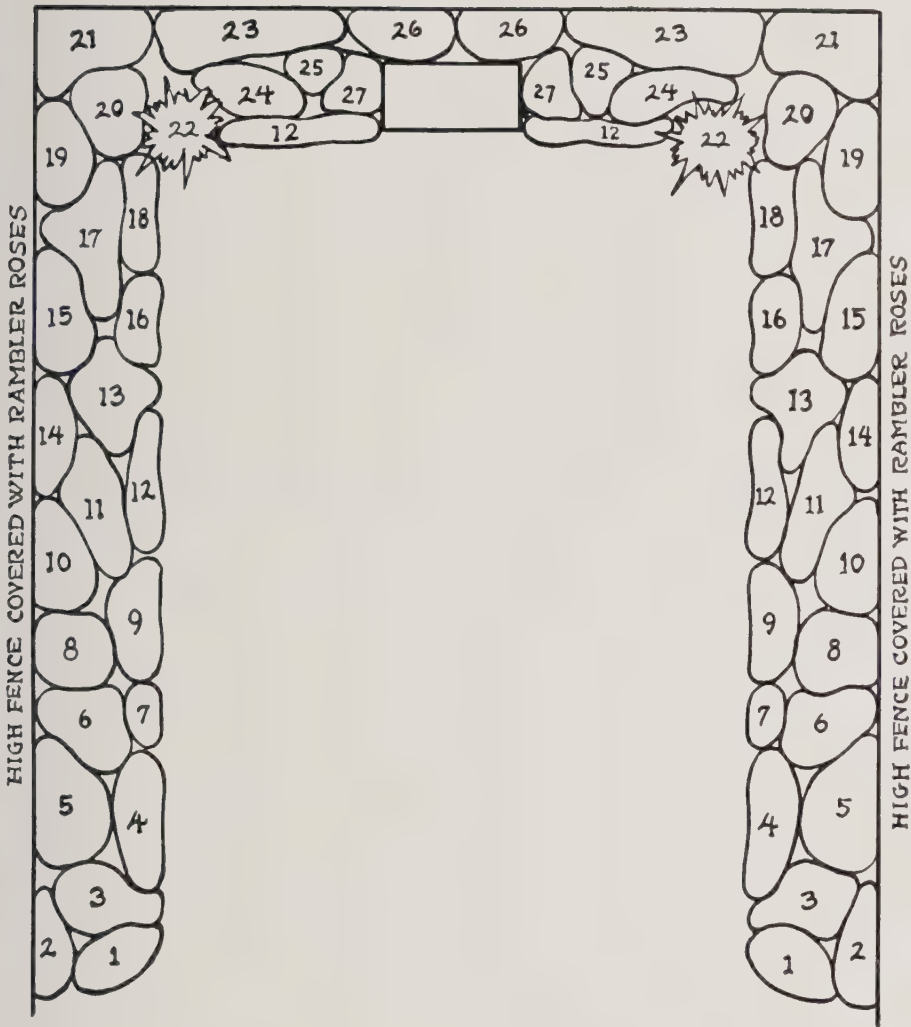
This is a very simple mechanical garden plan capable of variation to suit the size of the grounds. The summer house should be built in architectural harmony with the house. The portion of foreground planting is at base of house and can be adapted to house plan.

Note that the right and left side plantings are practically duplicate.

### *How to Have a Beautiful Lawn*

In making a new lawn, soil, character and condition is of great importance. If the soil is sandy and porous, better apply 3 or 4 inches of clay and then top dress with top soil. If soil is heavy clay, top dress with good lawn top soil. No soil you can get will be free of weeds completely. Level the soil carefully to avoid bumpy conditions. In very early spring or in September are the best times to sow. Fertilize with pulverized sheep manure, Vigoro, or any good lawn fertilizer at rate recommended by manufacturer. Ask your seed dealer what kind of seed is best and how much to sow. Do not buy cheap seed, it's expensive in the long run. Rake the soil lightly before sowing seed and roll lightly after sowing seed. Buy or borrow a lawn seeder to apply fertilizer and seed to get a good uniform application. Sprinkle well daily, if it does not rain, till grass is well established. If surface of soil dries out, young grass will not survive. Do not mow till grass is 3 inches high. Set mower to cut as high as it will go. Mow then, frequently, twice a week if need be. Mow weeds and all. Most weeds are annuals and if not allowed to go to seed are gone the second year. If grass is cut high, about 3 inches, it will smother many weeds, quack grass, etc. Tall grass survives better in hot weather.

# This Planting Arrangement can be Carried Out in Any Size Desirable



Arrangement of plants of different heights with attention to color harmony here suggested can be adapted to many other shapes of gardens including enclosed squares.

Key No.	No. of Plants	Name	Color	Height
1	3	Phlox subulata, Vivid	Pink	6 inches
2	3	Artemisia, Silver King	Silver-Gray	24 inches
3	3	Heuchera, Rosamundi	Coral	18 inches
4	3	Iberis sempervirens	White	8 inches
5	4	Delphinium, Pacific Hybrid	Various	4-6 feet
6	4	Hollyhocks, Double	Mixed	4-6 feet
7	2	Dianthus plumarius	Pink	6-8 inches
8	3	Liatris pycnostachya	Purple	4 feet
9	3	Oenothera Youngi	Yellow	10 inches
10	3	Delphinium, Pacific Hybrids	White	4-6 feet
11	3	Hemerocallis, Dr. Regel	Orange	2 feet
12	5	Dianthus deltoides	Pink	6 inches
13	3	Phlox, Von Lassburg	White	2 feet
14	3	Hollyhock, Double	Pink	4-6 feet
15	3	Delphinium, Pacific Hybrids	Dark Blue	4-6 feet
16	6	Ajuga genevensis	Blue	4 inches
17	3	Dictamnus fraxinella	Pink	2 feet
18	3	Iberis sempervirens	White	8 inches
19	3	Helianthus multiflorus fl.-pl.	Yellow	4 feet
20	1	Gypsophila, Bristol Fairy	White	3 feet
21	1	Eulalia japonica	Silver-Grey	6-9 feet
22	1	Colorado Blue Spruce	Blue-Green	50-60 feet
23	6	Hollyhocks, Single	Mixed	5-6 feet
24	4	Coreopsis grandiflora, Single	Yellow	2 feet
25	2	White Phlox, Count Zeppelin	White, Red Eye	2-3 feet
26	3	Hollyhocks, Single	Mixed	5-6 feet
27	2	Pink Phlox, Enchantress	Pink	2-3 feet
28	12	Dwarf Ageratum	Blue	6 inches



### **Balcony Petunias Alone Complete a Window Box**

Fifty cents worth of plants and very little of your spare time can make a sight you will long remember. After frost fill the box with evergreen sprays stuck in the soil. They will last all winter.



### **Bring the Garden Indoors in Winter**

Flowers and greenery help to drive away the gloom all winter. It's fun to see what can be done with a window garden.

It can be a great joy and comfort at small cost if you will really make a study of it.

# Window Box Beauty *and* Cheerfulness in the Home

For the small expense and care involved no feature of the garden returns so much in beauty and enjoyment as a few window boxes. They make a house livable and homelike at once. Mixed balcony Petunias alone, as in the picture, make a complete planting in riotous bloom from early summer till frost. Geraniums with Wandering Jew or Vinca Vine or both make a nice combination. Many other plants such as Nasturtiums, Dwarf Marigolds, Begonias, Candytuft, Sweet Alyssum, Ageratum, Coleus, Dusty Miller, Ferns, Fuchsia or Forget-me-nots can be used for upright plants with trailing plants such as trailing Lantana, Asparagus Ferns, German Ivy, English Ivy, etc., all of which can be easily and cheaply obtained from your local greenhouse in late spring.

It is best to use only a few kinds in one box, one or two upright kinds with one or two trailing kinds. Water frequently in dry weather. Plant in good rich soil and fertilize sparingly.

## GARDENING IN A SUNNY WINDOW BRINGS CHEER TO WINTER DAYS INDOORS

Window gardens were a source of much pleasure to grandmother and can be again to those who will devote an hour or so a week to the simple care required. A sunny south window in a cool room with a wide shelf added to the window sill is the right spot.

For spring-flowering bulbs, such as the picture shows, buy your bulbs at stores when they are sold in the fall. Plant them in large broad pots with coarse gravel at the bottom and good garden soil around and above the bulbs. Set the pots in a dark cool cellar for 2 months to allow roots to develop. Keep soil moist, not wet. Bring up to window garden when nearly ready to bloom.

Many varieties of house plants are available from your local greenhouse and quite a few annual flowers can be grown successfully indoors. Some of these are: Cast Iron Plant, Wandering Jew, English Ivy, Snake Plant (*Sansevieria*), Holly Fern, Rubber Plants, Creeping Fig, Norfolk Island Pine, St. Bernard Lily, Umbrella Plant, Philodendron, Periwinkle, Boston Fern, Asparagus Fern, Geraniums, Polyantha Roses, Poinsettia, Ageratum, Heliotrope, Lantana and many others.

The really important matters for success are a cool, sunny window and 55 degrees to 65 degrees temperature. Do not over-water. If soil is moist under surface, don't water. Make an acquaintance with a neighbor who has made a success of window gardening and learn the tricks from her. The more you learn how, the more you will enjoy your garden indoors. It's a wonderful hobby which your family and friends will enjoy with you.

# Two Views of a More Elaborate Formal Garden

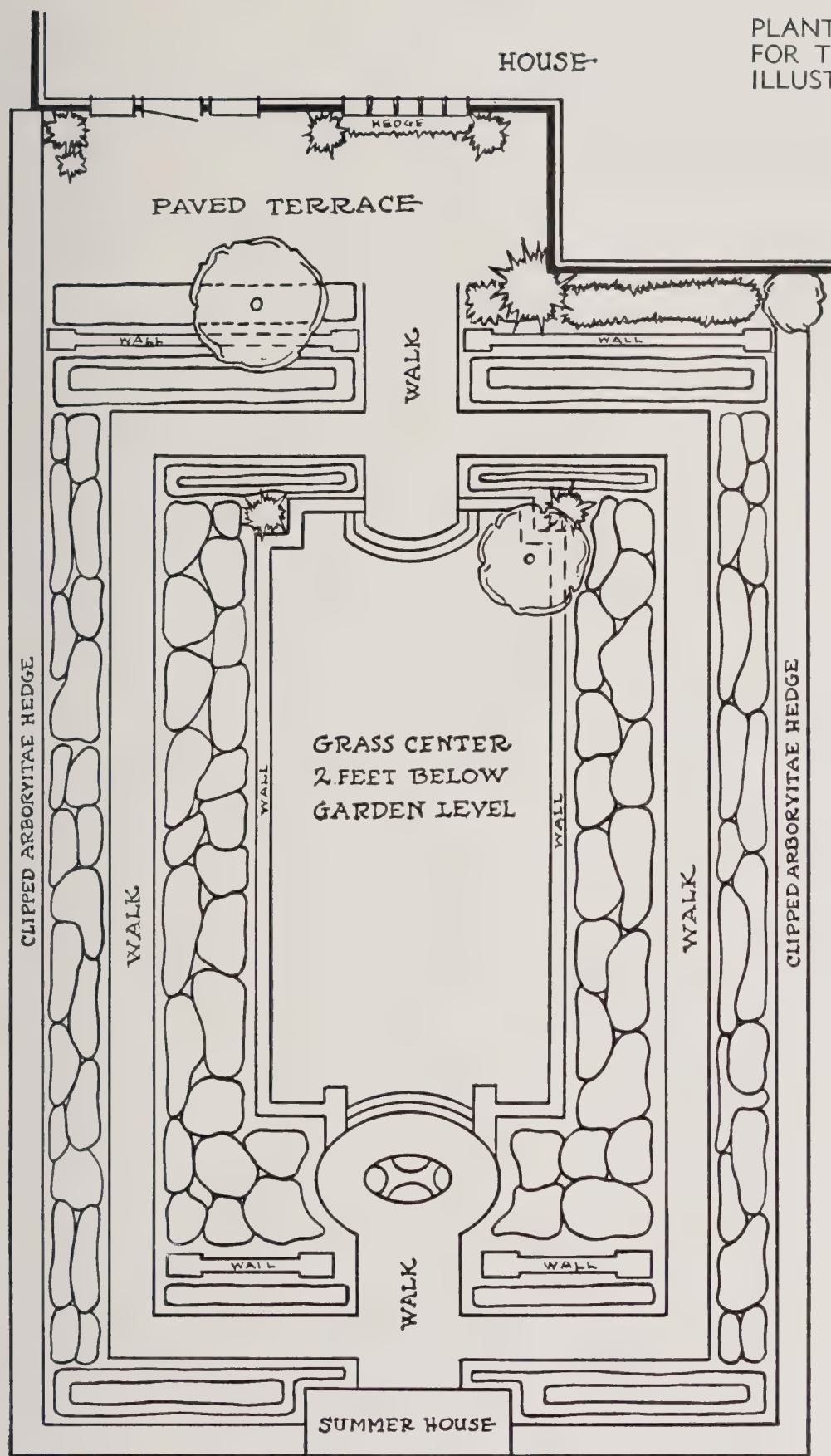


This is a very large formal garden, about 150 feet wide by 250 feet long, surrounded on all sides, except that of the house, by a tall, close, sheared hedge of American Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae. Note that central view of the garden looks out directly from the large 5-glass picture window in the house, affording a magnificent view of the garden. The center grass panel is set about 2 feet lower than the general level of the garden and is surrounded by a low stone wall with broad stone steps at either end of the grass panel up to the general garden level. A broad stone walk leads out from the house, connecting to similar narrower walks leading entirely around the garden. A summer house is set opposite the house at the far end of the garden and built in architectural harmony with the house. Note that there is but one tree in the garden,



set in the corner of the grass panel.

The lower picture shows the view from the picture window of the house. At either side of the walk there are beds of Polyantha Rose Eblouissant, a deep red, large-flowered everblooming dwarf rose. These beds extend the full width of the garden. Beyond the low stone wall are similar solid beds of Polyantha Rose, Mrs. R. M. Finch. American Arbor-Vitae specimens accent the corners of the wall surrounding the grass panel.



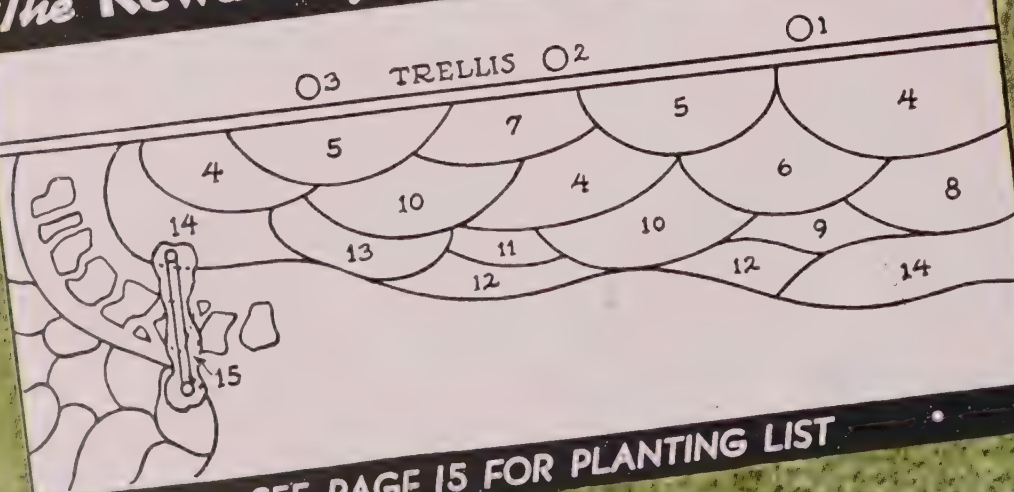
PLANTING ARRANGEMENT  
FOR THE FORMAL GARDEN  
ILLUSTRATED ON OPPOSITE  
PAGE.

Note level of  
the grass center.

We have not attempted to list all the material used in this very large and elaborate garden. Given the plan of the garden, the planting material used could be anything suitable in size not over 3 feet high that you wish to choose. Solid color schemes can be used instead of the variety of color shown in the picture; for instance, all flowers could be white or all yellow or all blue, or it could be an all-green garden by using hedge plants or small evergreens, such as Boxwood or Dwarf Junipers in place of the flowering plants. Your imagination could be the limiting factor in the variety of possible effects, all of which could be very striking and beautiful.



## The Reward of Thoughtful Planning

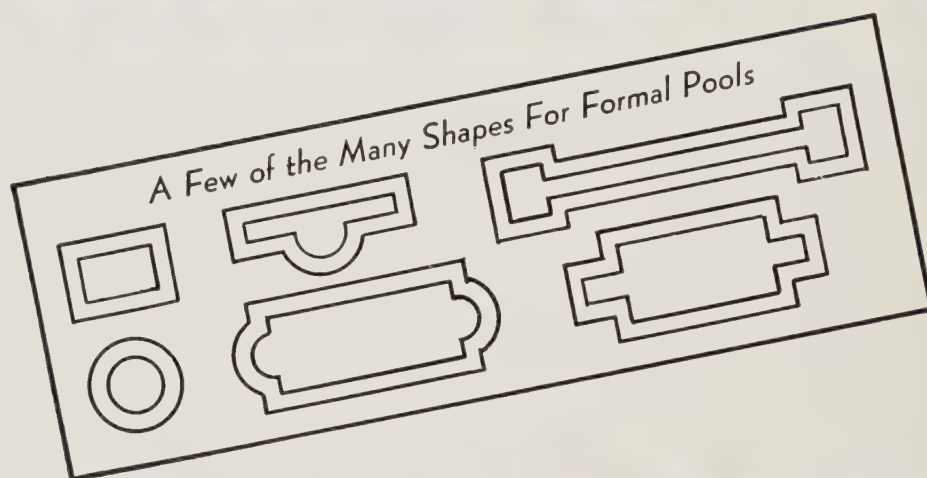


SEE PAGE 15 FOR PLANTING LIST





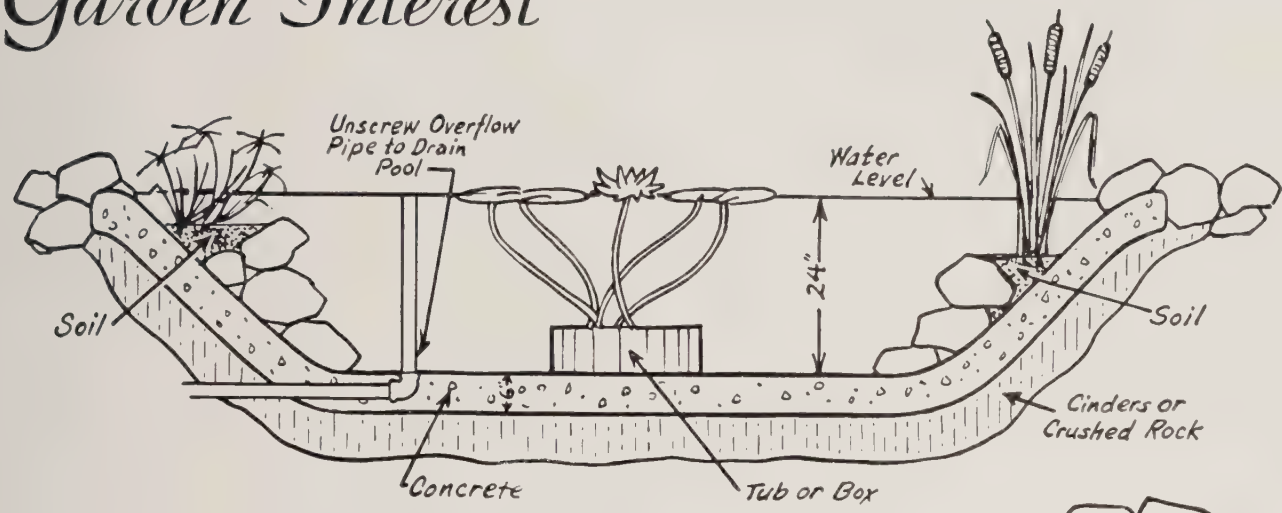
## Formal and Informal Water Gardens



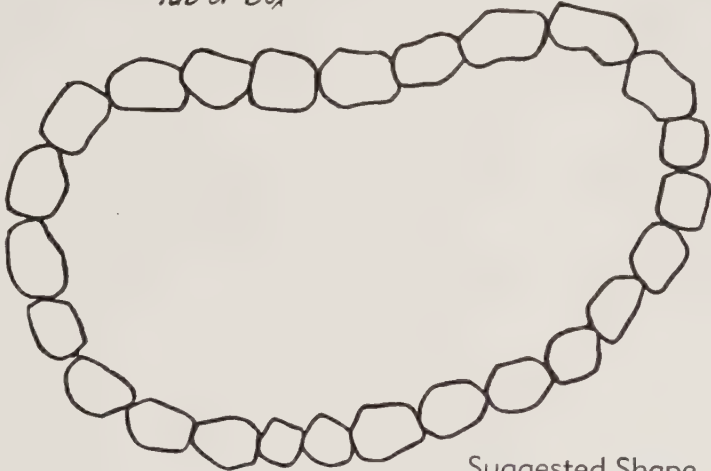
Water Lilies come in many variations of color. Many other bog and water plants are available from your dealer or catalog supply house. A few fish will take care of the mosquitoes.



# The Water Feature is a Center of Garden Interest



Formal pools are usually built with a curb several inches above the ground level or edged with trimmed flagstones. Informal pools are properly placed slightly below the level of the surrounding lawn or garden as if they were natural pools. Natural pools should not show concrete above the water level. Grass should practically meet the water surface. Stones may partially edge the pool, either boulders or slab stone may be used—never use both kinds in building a pool.



Suggested Shape of Informal Pool

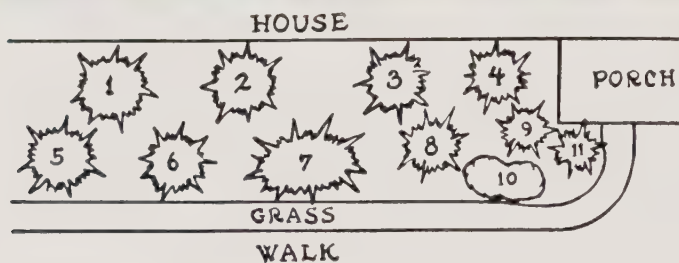
Formal pools require elaborate forms built of wood and sheet iron to shape the design and are much more difficult for the amateur to construct than are informal pools which need no forms. Simply scoop out the informal shape you desire, 6 inches larger and deeper than the size of the pool you desire. To re-enforce the concrete use heavy fence wire or re-enforcing rods made for the purpose. Heavy re-enforcing is especially necessary above and below the water surface line to resist freezing expansion if the pool is not to be drained in winter. All pools should be 24 inches deep in deepest part. Provide for drain at deepest point.

Flowing water is not desirable for water lilies or fish. Lilies will not thrive or bloom in cold water. Get detailed instructions for lilies and the many water plants, fish, etc., from your supply dealer.

## PLANTING LIST FOR BORDER SHOWN ON PAGES 12 AND 13

Key No.	No. of Plants	Name	Color	Height
1	1	Climbing Rose, Crimson Rambler	Red	Trellis
2	1	Climbing Rose, White Dorothy Perkins	White	Trellis
3	1	Climbing Rose, Easlea's Golden Rambler	Yellow	Trellis
4	3	Helenium autumnale superbum	Yellow	5 feet
5	2	Phlox, Columbia	Pink	2½ feet
6	1	Phlox, Mary Louise	White	2½ feet
7	3	Heliopsis scabra excelsa	Yellow	3 feet
8	3	Campanula persicifolia coerulea	Blue	2 feet
9	1	Phlox, Africa	Deep Red	2 feet
10	4	Veronica spicata	Blue	2 feet
11	3	Campanula medium	Pink	2 feet
12	4	Statice latifolia	Lavender	18 inches
13	2	Calluna vulgaris	White	18 inches
14	6	Plumbago larpentae	Blue	8 inches
15	2	Climbing Rose, Paul's Scarlet	Crimson	Arch

# Foundation Planting Ideas

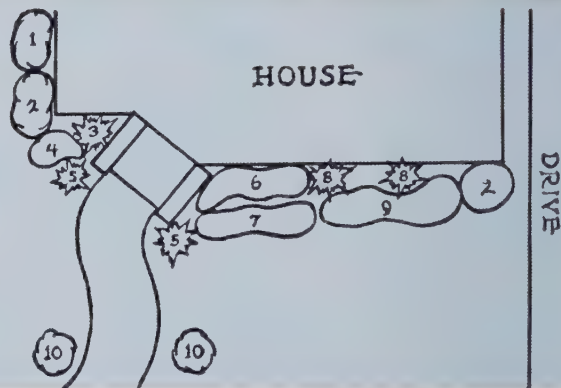


## Plant List for Planting Above

1. American Arbor-Vitae
2. Taxus cuspidata capitata
3. Pinus mughus
4. Pyramidal American Arbor-Vitae
5. Taxus cuspidata
6. Globosa Arbor-Vitae
7. Pfizer Juniper
8. Pinus mughus
9. Globosa Arbor-Vitae
10. Daphne cneorum
11. Pinus mughus

## Plant List for Planting Below

1. Weigela, Eva Rathke
2. 2 Althea, Rose of Sharon (pink)
3. Juniper virginiana
4. Spirea Thunbergi
5. 2 Globosa Arbor-Vitae
6. 2 Forsythia Fortunei
7. 3 Spirea Anthony Waterer
8. 2 Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae
9. 2 Spirea Van Houttei
10. 2 Red Barberry



# Planning the Garden

In this small space, obviously, only very general, simple comment can be made on the subject. If you can afford it better call on a good landscape architect, but if you must plan for yourself by preference or necessity, remember these simple well known rules of the game.

- 1 Plant around the foundation of your house and around the borders of your grounds, leaving the lawn open. Do not plant shrubs or trees in the lawn, except perhaps large shade trees where needed to shade the house.
- 2 Do not plant tall growing shrubs or trees near the house which will later obstruct view from windows or overtop the house. Keep in mind the eventual size of shrubs or trees.
- 3 Evergreens seldom survive near a foundation for long. They look nice for a year or two, then perish for lack of soil moisture, caused by soil draining effect of basement walls.

In choosing trees, evergreens or shrubs for certain locations and purposes, if possible, find full grown specimens of the same kinds you are considering and note eventual size and character. This will enable you to choose wisely and prevent errors in judgment which may be costly later. Do not plant too close together for immediate effect or you will have a packed condition in a few years, necessitating removal of expensive material and thus set back the attainment of a pleasing permanent planting.

## EVERGREENS

These are beautiful the year around and are therefore justly popular. Many home owners do, however, make serious and expensive mistakes in choosing types suitable for their purpose. If you plant a Christmas tree type, such as Spruces, Hemlock or Pines, close to your house and assuming that it survives the conditions, in a few years the tree grows enormously, eventually attaining 75 feet or so high,

shuts off the view and the side next the house becomes stunted and unattractive. Plant the same tree away from the house where it has a chance to develop and it becomes increasingly beautiful with the years.

Choose small dwarf types, such as Junipers, Arbor-Vitaes, Yews, Mugho Pines, etc., for locations near buildings if you must have evergreens there.

## HEDGES

They make attractive, living fences when well cared for. They do take quite a bit of care to keep them neat and healthy. Trimming is quite a chore to be repeated several times a year. Hedges seldom fill out well on the north side where sunshine cannot induce growth. They are avid feeders and require plenty of fertilizer and water, but their beauty and utility are worth the effort.

Flowers seldom do well next to a hedge, for the hedge roots rob the soil of food and water for some distance.

Trim your hedge narrower at top than at bottom to allow sun to reach the lower branches and induce growth which will other-

wise be sparse near the ground. Here are several good cross section shapes.



The rather new Barberry, called Truehedge, is a good type, growing naturally vertical and not so rampant as other hedge plants, thus requiring less care and less robbing of the soil.

## ROSES

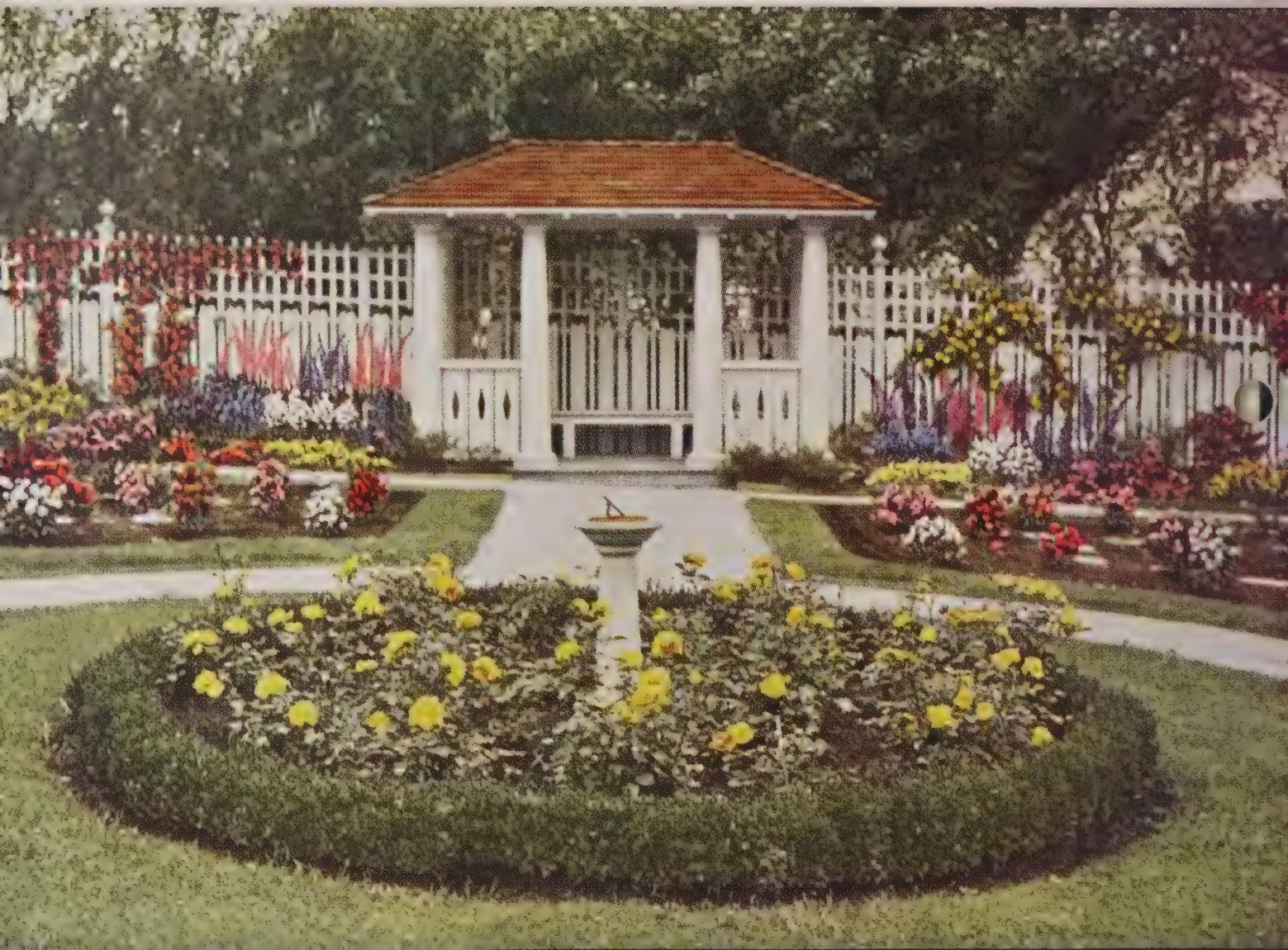
Hybrid Tea Roses are primarily machines for the production of blossoms. If they stop vigorous growth, there will be no roses. They bloom on new growth. For this reason they require ample food, complete fertilizers, plenty of humus (manure or leaf mold or peat moss) and plenty of moisture, but if the soil is heavy clay it must be well drained.

They are susceptible to various pests (mildew, black spot, aphid and rose chafers) but these can be controlled with various spray materials or combination sprays available from your seedsman or nurseryman.

In spite of the care required for good results, Roses retain their leading popularity over all other shrubs and flowers and justly so.

They prefer heavy, clayey soils because those soils hold moisture better. If your soil is porous and sandy, better excavate 2 feet and work in a liberal floor of clay top soil and fill in with a mixture of old rotted manure or peat moss, clay and top soil in about equal parts.

Climbing Roses and Polyantha types are much less particular about soil but respond better when similar conditions are provided.



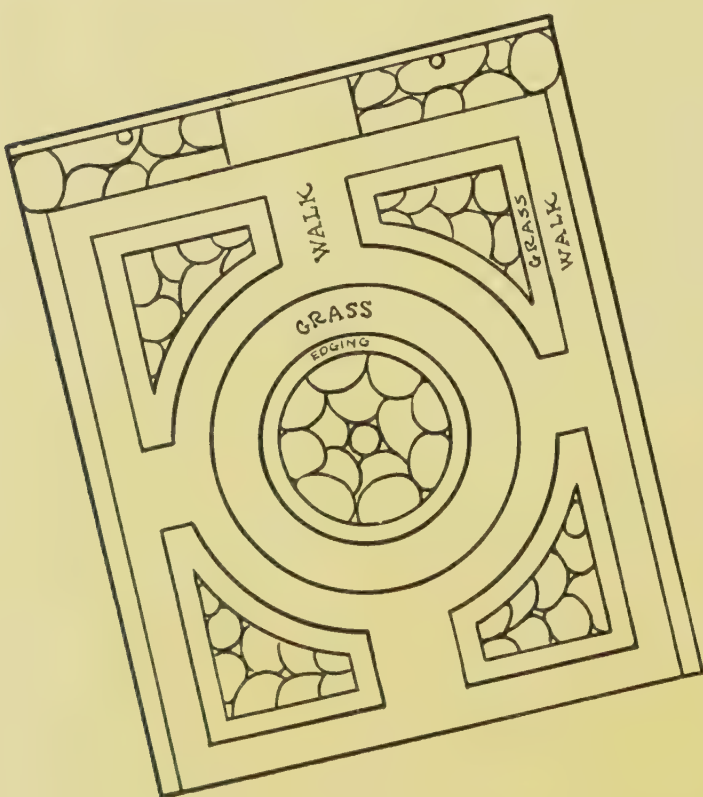
## Formal Plantings to Enrich Your Grounds

Formal (geometric) plantings are not so commonly found in small home grounds but can be effective and practical and not too much work for the average home owner to care for in spare time.

This plan could be adapted to a small 50-foot lot or enlarged to almost any size space available. In this case, it was built at the back of the residence with a view from a large window looking directly down the center walk toward the summer house at the end. The service area, drying yard, etc., if required, would be at the side of the house, perhaps behind the garage.

This particular planting is primarily a rose garden with climbing roses on the trellis fence surrounding three sides of the garden with the house filling the other side or nearly so. The planting at the back line and along the trellis at the sides could be devoted to perennial or annual flowers or both.

We are not attempting a planting list for this garden, leaving the choice of plants to your selection and your preference. This plan would not require many plants to fill the flower areas since much of the space is occupied with grass edgings, walks, etc.



# Rear Yard Planting

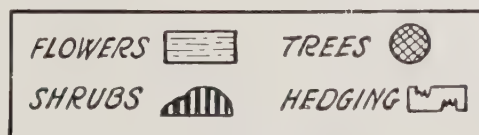
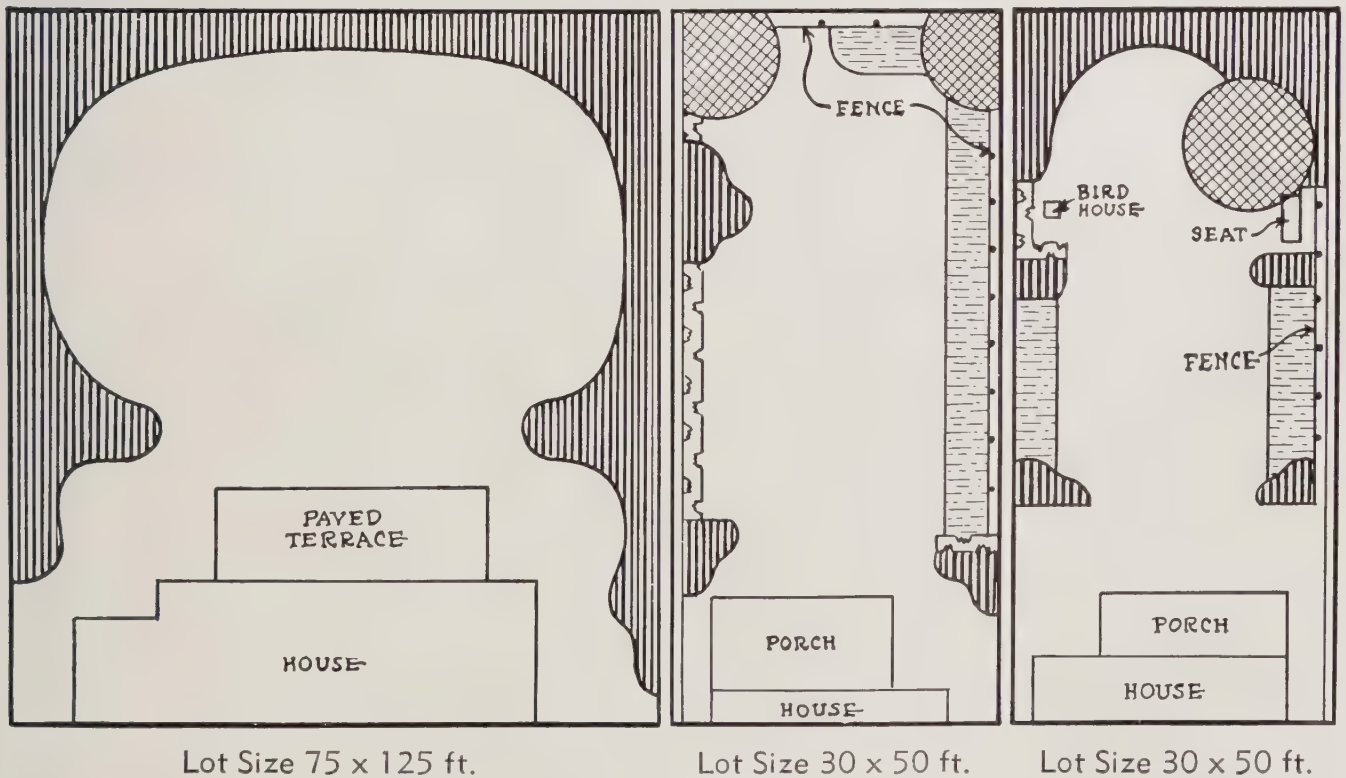
The great majority of homes are, of course, on relatively small, narrow lots, with surroundings which oftentimes need to be at least partially screened out from your view from the house or the garden. There is also the problem of arranging things so that the small space available will appear larger than it really is.

The simplest solution of the first of these problems is first to screen out unsightly views by planting near the lot line, closely planted tall, slim trees which do not occupy too much space, such as Bolleana or Lombardy Poplar or Evergreens, such as Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae or slim type Junipers, or erect a tall trellis covered with Climbing Roses, Wisteria, Silver Lace Vine, Honey-suckle or Clematis, etc.

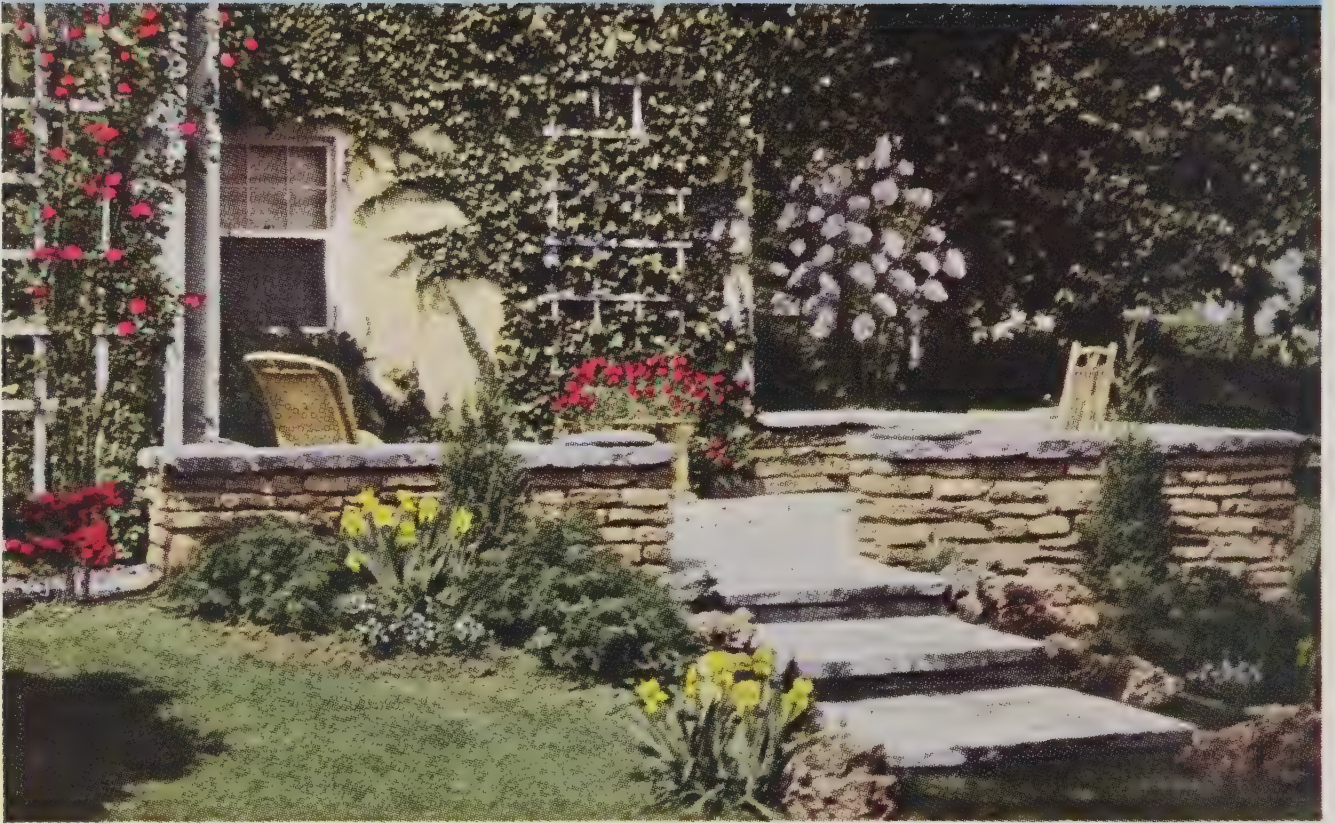
The trick of making the place look

large is to keep an unobstructed view of open lawn as much as possible. Do not clutter it up with trees, shrubs, beds, etc., keep these at the sides and rear. An attractive point of interest at the far end: Summer House, Seat, Bird Bath, Sundial, or other feature, helps the effect of distance. Do not go too far in the matter of garden furniture such as arches, gazing globes, benches, etc. A few well selected, well placed items are much better for appearance.

## THREE PLANTING PLANS



Key to Planting Plan



## *The Out-of-Doors Living Room*

may be either a paved terrace adjacent to the house or a secluded spot in the garden screened from public view and provided with suitable outdoor furniture, or it may be a rustic picnic place with outdoor fireplace of stone or brick and rough timber table and benches. Any of these plans are preferably arranged so that they are not visible to the passerby from the street.

In this small space we can only suggest general treatment of such an area by pictures and brief comment.



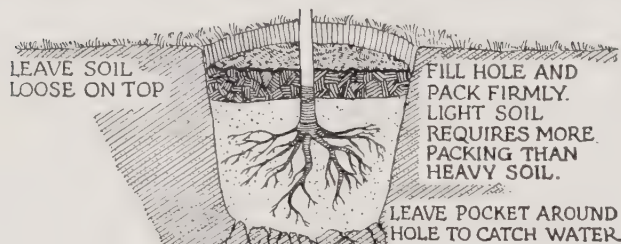
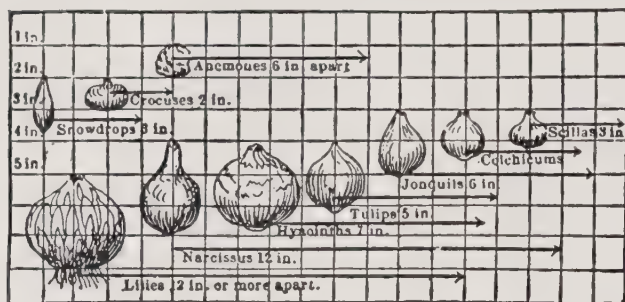
*The Terrace* should be essentially a part of the house and built of materials harmonizing with it. Either brick or stone slabs or concrete are suitable, depending on the materials used in the house or foundation. It should be slightly above the level of the garden and may be surrounded with a low wall and arranged so that a good view of the garden is seen from it. It should have direct access to house as well as the garden. Shrubs or potted house plants used within and around the walls or edges help tie the terrace to the garden. An attractively planned terrace can easily become one of the most useful and most enjoyed parts of a home especially during the summer months when the pleasant coolness of the out-of-doors lures the family.

*A Group of Chairs and Table* on the lawn in a spot screened from the public is simple to arrange and a place of retreat much used for light meals and restful quiet hours of reading or relaxation. This arrangement is particularly suited for use for afternoon gatherings. Your friends will appreciate your thoughtfulness in providing such pleasant surroundings for their comfort and enjoyment.

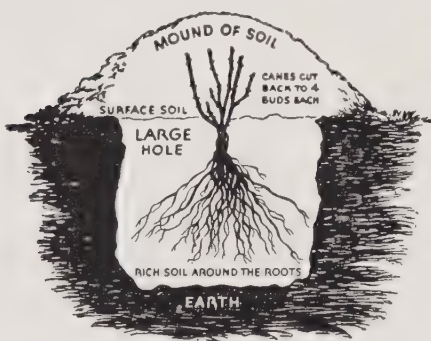
Realize the enjoyment of the home *Picnic Area* amid natural woods trees if you have such a spot available. Note in the picture the rustic furniture of tree trunks which can be constructed by anyone handy with tools. The outdoor fireplace can be added or not, as desired. Such a spot holds promise of many happy hours for grown-ups as well as children. Such a spot as this should, of course, be separated from the public gaze and from the garden itself by a screen of tall shrubs.



# Success Depends on Care in Planting



IMPORTANT: WE DO NOT ENCOURAGE THE USE OF MANURE. IF WELL DECAYED AND MIXED WITH SOIL IT SHOULD BE USED ONLY ON THE TOP.



spring. Climbing roses can be removed from trellis, laid down on the ground and held down with a few shovelfuls of soil, then lightly covered with leaves, branches, etc. Lift and attach to trellis early in spring.

## SHRUBS, EVERGREENS AND TREES

In general, the same instructions apply for all of these. Dig the hole plenty large and deep so that roots can be spread out straight in all directions and set plant as deep as it was in the nursery or a little deeper. Fill around roots with good top soil; pack soil firmly around roots and soak it down thoroughly. It is better to use peat moss or leaf compost mixed with soil if soil is hard or sandy. Leave a depression around the plant to hold water. Water frequently the first year. In the case of evergreens which come in a ball of earth, loosen the covering of burlap at top after setting in the hole but do not remove it. It will soon rot. Trim top of trees and shrubs severely at once. New growth will start as promptly as the plant can support it.

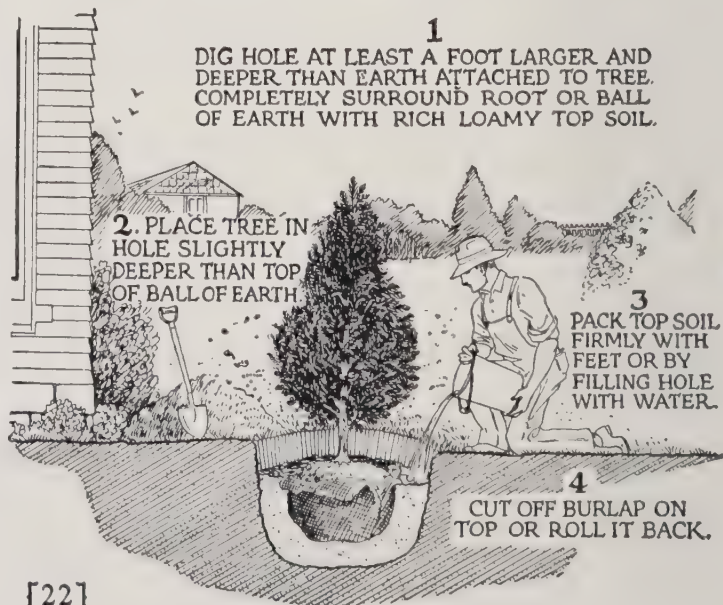
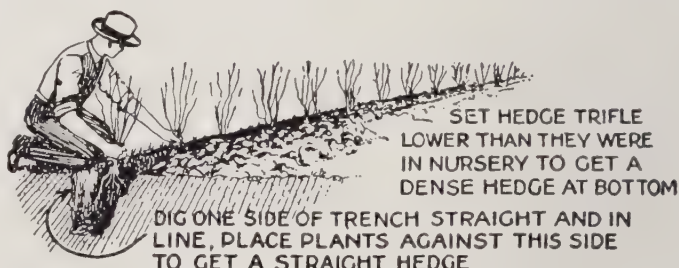
**BULBS** Plant in the fall when offered by seed stores and catalogs. Follow the chart for depth of planting. Good, well drained soil is essential for permanent planting. If soil is heavy, a handful of sand under the bulb is beneficial. You need not take up the bulbs for several years or even longer if they bloom well.

**ANNUAL FLOWERS** Most seed packets give good instructions for planting. Some kinds of flowers do best if planted where they are to bloom. Others are best started in boxes or flats indoors or in a cold frame. Your seedsman will tell you if the packet does not.

It would be quite impossible to give complete instructions for starting seeds of various varieties in this small space. Consult your seedsman. Many kinds of annual flower plants can be obtained from your seedsman or florist at planting time.

**PERENNIAL FLOWERS** While it is practical for the home gardener to start his own plants from seed and many do, it is ordinarily best and safest to buy plants from your nurseryman or seedsman ready to plant.

**ROSES** Comments on the growing of Roses are given on page 17, but perhaps something about winter protection of plants would be helpful. If you live where temperatures in winter sometimes are close to zero or below, Hybrid Tea Roses should be protected with a mound of earth 8 or 10 inches high over the plant after the leaves are killed by frost. Remove this soil when frost is out of the ground in





## PHLOX SUBULATA—

Creeping Phlox; Moss Phlox  
Moss Pink

Flox, a Flame

Lavender, White, Red, Pink

4 to 6 inches

Early Spring

**CULTURE.** The soil should be prepared deeply; should be well drained and fairly rich. They are gross feeders, so make it a point to give them rich soil. They should be set out about ten inches apart, and the best time to do this is in the spring. They will stand considerable drought. Plant in full sun or semi-shade.

**PROPAGATION.** Division of clumps or root cuttings. This should be done in the fall or early spring before much growth has appeared.

**USES.** Fine for rockery, as it is of spreading habit. It is a good ground cover and practically evergreen. It is splendid for edging, or on a terrace between stepping stones. They bloom about the same time as Tulips and make a wonderful border for the Tulip bed. In the spring the plant is completely covered with a mass of small flowers. It blooms for about six weeks, then intermittently throughout the summer and fall.

**DISEASES.** At times during damp seasons the plant may be attacked by mildew if the plants become too thickly matted. This is checked by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, or powdered sulphur if dusted on the leaves in the early morning while the dew is still on them. Red spider may also attack the plant causing the leaves to turn brown. In this case it is best to cut the plant back to the ground and let new growth start.

If there is any flower that will attract attention in the early spring, this one will do it with its mass of blooms. They are not good for cutting. After blooming the foliage is attractive, so it is one plant that is never out of place.

NORTH ACRE GARDENS

ANDERSON,  
INDIANA





## DELPHINIUM — Larkspur

Del-fin'-i-um. From dolphin; resemblance of buds to the dolphin  
 Various colors 24 to 60 inches June-Sept.

**CULTURE.** Plant in full sun in a cool loam. Heavy clay soils are not so good. Hot sandy soils are well if kept well watered and fertilized. Moisture and food will give added size to the flowers. Stake the taller sorts; do not let them go to seed, but cut back to the ground and they will bloom again in the fall.

**PROPAGATION.** Seeds over a year old will not grow. Divide the plants every three years in the early spring just as the growth appears.

**USES.** They are splendid background plants. Plant with Oriental Iris, and Madonna Lilies. As a cut flower they go especially well with Shasta Daisy and Gaillardia.

**DISEASES.** Sometimes are bothered with leaf spots and stem rot, so they only live a few years. Dig dry Bordeaux Mixture around the crowns or spray with ammoniacal copper carbonate.



## DIANTHUS— Hardy Pinks; Sweet William

Dy-an'-thus. From dios, divine, and anthos, flower  
Various colors                      6 to 18 inches                      May to August

**CULTURE.** These plants like sunshine and a well drained soil, although they do well in semi-shade. They do not like to become wet at any time.

**PROPAGATION.** Often these self-sow and the clumps become matted. They are best propagated from stem cuttings in the late summer and from division of roots. This should be done often; otherwise they become too thickly matted and choke themselves out. When not propagated each year the flowers do not grow as large.

**USES.** Good for the rock garden, borders and also for cutting, as they last long and have a very fragrant odor. No perennial garden would be complete without them. There are many to choose from and they combine well with almost all perennials.

**DISEASES.** Anthracnose is the cause of the branches dying; the leaves first turning yellow and then brown. Spray with Bordeaux Mixture. Sudden wilting or rotting at the base is usually due to crown rot. Red Spider may be kept down by dusting with sulphur or spraying with a weak solution of lime-sulphur.

NORTH ACRE GARDENS      ANDERSON,  
INDIANA



## ASTER—Hardy Aster (Michaelmas Daisy)

As'-ter, a Star

Various colors

18 to 60 inches

June to Sept.

**CULTURE.** No special care is necessary. Plant them in full sun or semi-shade and if given a little attention such as food and water they will repay you for your trouble. They will grow in any soil that is well drained. For the taller varieties, it is well to stake them.

**PROPAGATION.** The clumps should be dug up in the spring and divided, then reset at two-foot intervals, as they multiply rapidly.

**USES.** Tall varieties are suitable for the flower border as a background, with the smaller ones in front of them. They go well with Phlox and Chrysanthemums. Dwarf sorts are useful for rockery; wherever they are planted they blend well with the landscape. In general, they are considered one of the most desirable perennials from the standpoint that they need so little attention.

**DISEASES.** They are comparatively free from insects and disease. At times they are attacked by rust or mildew which can be controlled by dusting with fine sulphur.

NORTH ACRE GARDENS      ANDERSON,  
INDIANA



## AQUILEGIA—Columbine

Ak-wi-leej'-i-a, to draw water.

Various colors

18 to 24 inches

April to May

**CULTURE.** Will stand some shade but prefer full sun. Plant in a well-drained sandy soil. It is best to use leaf mold in place of manure when planting in heavy clay soil. They are not so easily grown from seed, so it is best to buy plants. Protect them from wind as the stems break easily.

**PROPAGATON.** If dug and divided in the fall they will produce good flowering plants in the spring. It is well to set out some new plants each year to keep the supply intact as the hybrids are often short lived.

**USES.** They are well suited for the rockery, perennial border and the wild garden. They do well as a cut flower, but are difficult to arrange with other flowers.

**DISEASES.** If borers are found in the crown, destroy the plant as well as any foliage in which eggs of this pest may be harboring. Spray other plants with nicotine-sulfate. Mildew on the foliage can be controlled by dusting with fine sulphur.

NORTH ACRE GARDENS ANDERSON,  
INDIANA



## GYPSOPHILA — Baby-breath; Chalkplant; Gauze-flower; Fairybreath

Jyp - sof' - i - la, meaning "gypsum" - loving

White and pink

8 to 36 inches

May-August

**CULTURE.** Likes sun and not particular about the soil; plant about 24 inches apart.

**PROPAGATION.** Seedlings seldom come true so they are best propagated by grafting of cuttings taken in the fall or spring. Divide the plants frequently.

**USES.** Wherever you have Oriental Poppy be sure to plant Gypsophila, which fills in splendidly after the Poppy has died back. It is an excellent cut flower and combines well with all other cut flowers. It is very good to fill in with cut flowers that do not have much foliage. The smaller varieties are used in rockeries as well as edging plants. The flowers may be dried and used during the winter.

**DISEASES.** Practically disease-free, but when other plants are sprayed it is well to spray these as a precautionary measure.

NORTH ACRE GARDENS ANDERSON,  
INDIANA



## GAILLARDIA—Blanket Flower

Gayl-lar'-di-a. Named after M. Gaillard, a French botanist

Red, Orange, Maroon

12 to 24 inches

June to Frost

**CULTURE.** They like full sun and a well drained sandy soil. They do not do so well in heavy clay soil unless some sand is added. They will stand plenty of dry weather. Plant about 24 to 30 inches apart.

**PROPAGATION.** Do not let the plants become blind, that is, they will grow but produce no flowers. The best way to prevent this is to dig up the old clump in the early spring or fall and divide. Stem cuttings may be taken in August and September from new shoots around the base of the flower stalks.

**USES.** These go well with Coreopsis, Delphinium, Shasta Daisy, as a cut flower. They have long stems and last well. They are especially suitable for the perennial border where they start to bloom early and continue to do so when many other plants have been killed by frost.

**DISEASES.** Practically disease-free. As a precautionary measure, spray the plants when you are spraying others that are more susceptible to disease.

NORTH ACRE GARDENS ANDERSON,  
INDIANA



## CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Kris-an'-the-mum      From "chrysos", gold, and "anthos", flower  
 Various colors      12 to 60 inches      June to frost

Roses, Carnations, Daisies and many other flowers are with us during the entire summer, but when the fall winds and frosts come, they are gone. The Chrysanthemum is then in its glory. What is nicer than having a large bouquet of Mums when everything else seems to be gone for the season? What would be better? Why several bouquets, and you can have them by planting them this spring. Some will bloom until Christmas in this locality if given a little protection from the wind.

**CULTURE.** Plant about 18 inches apart. Give them a good watering which should last about a week. As soon as they show signs of growth water again and continue to do so. Do not over-water. Use bone meal as a fertilizer at planting time; liquid manure may be used once a week after buds start to form. This will stimulate the plant for better blooms. Do not fertilize after the buds show signs of color. When the plants are 4 or 5 inches high, they should be pinched back; this will stop the upward growth and make them branch out—producing more blooms. This should be done every three weeks up until the middle of August. The plants are gross feeders and will grow in most any soil that is well drained. If you prefer large blooms to quantity, do not pinch back but disbud. When buds first appear, each shoot will have a cluster of flower buds. If large flowers are desired all buds except one shoot should be removed. Save the strongest, most upright bud. All side buds along the stem should also be removed. Remember this only applies to the tall growing varieties and not Cushion Mums; they should never be pinched back.

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## CHRYSANTHEMUMS —Continued

**PROPAGATION.** The simplest method for increasing is by division, in the spring.

**USES.** There is hardly a place in the garden that some form of Chrysanthemum cannot be used; for borders, backgrounds, in the corner, between evergreens and shrubs. They like sun, but will do well in semi-shade. They are grand for picking and last well even when made into corsages. These flowers are most welcome in the fall as, by the time the late flowering varieties are in bloom, most other flowers are dead or have been killed by frost.

**DISEASES.** Green and black aphid are the most troublesome. They may be controlled by spraying with sulphur tobacco soap or Black Leaf 40. Sometimes a green worm attacks the plant in the fall and eats the buds. Spray with Paris Green or hand pick them. If mildew appears, which is indicated by a white deposit on the leaves and the curling of same, dust the plant with dry lime-sulphur. Rust may attack the plants. If so, it is best to destroy the plant by burning. To prevent this rust, a spraying of sulphide of potassium may be used. Grasshoppers like these plants and can be controlled by the use of arsenate of lead.

NORTH ACRE GARDENS      ANDERSON,  
INDIANA

IT'S NOT HOME UNTIL PLANTED

HARDY PERENNIAL  
PLANTS & BULBS  
CUT FLOWERS IN  
SEASON & CORSAGES



PHONE 21352  
ONE MILE NORTH OF  
WHITE RIVER ON  
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PLANT FOR PERMANENCE, USE PERENNIALS

## **NORTH ACRE GARDENS**

L. G. JOHNSON, PROP.

*R. R. 2, Anderson, Indiana*

"Planting Your Garden: How-What-When & Where?" I consider myself fortunate to be able to send you this booklet, which I secured through the courtesy of J.G. Ferguson & Associates.

Did it ever occur to you to wonder where all the perennials come from? They come from all parts of the world; from the mountains, streams, deserts and plains. And you can have them all in one place - in your garden.

Those of you who are progressive flower lovers, add new varieties to your garden each year, and are careful that you get only the best.

Every year I look through the many catalogs sent me, many are discarded because of insufficient information. Therefore I am not presenting a catalog, but something of interest to the flower lover. Each year more information will be added. So, as a progressive flower grower, get a loose-leaf binder with index, remove the staples from the booklet and insert it with my price list. Put in other garden data and some blank sheets on which to make notes of the plants you want to order, as well as other garden notes. Make it your "Garden Book".

It is easy to find faults, but to correct them is not always easy, so I would like to hear what you think of my plan, and plants, and what improvements you may have to suggest.

I offer only the best plants. Many are in Plant Bands and many are large enough to be separated into several smaller plants. I do not want to send you plants that I wouldn't want to receive myself. The same applies to all other articles offered here.

If there are any perennials, hardy bulbs or wild flower plants, which you may have in mind, that are not listed here, write to me, telling your requirements.

Wishing you the best of success with your garden, I am

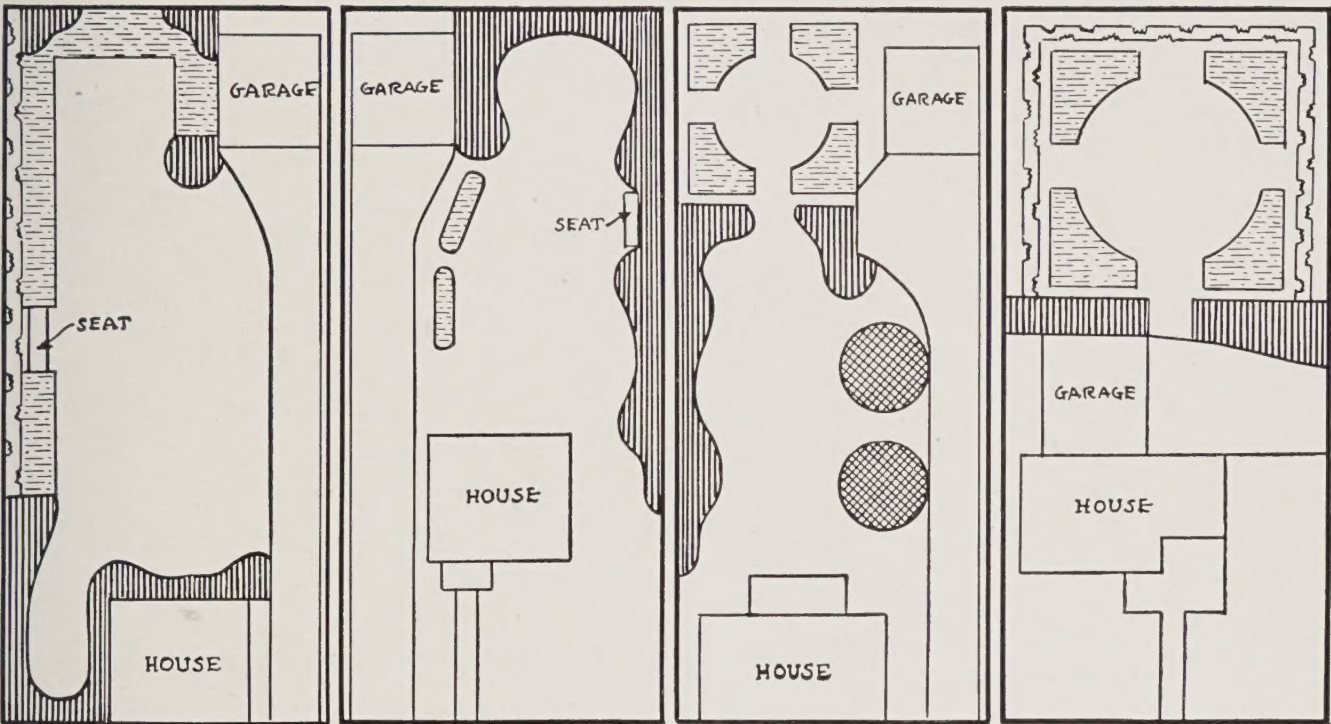
Yours very truly,

L. G. Johnson

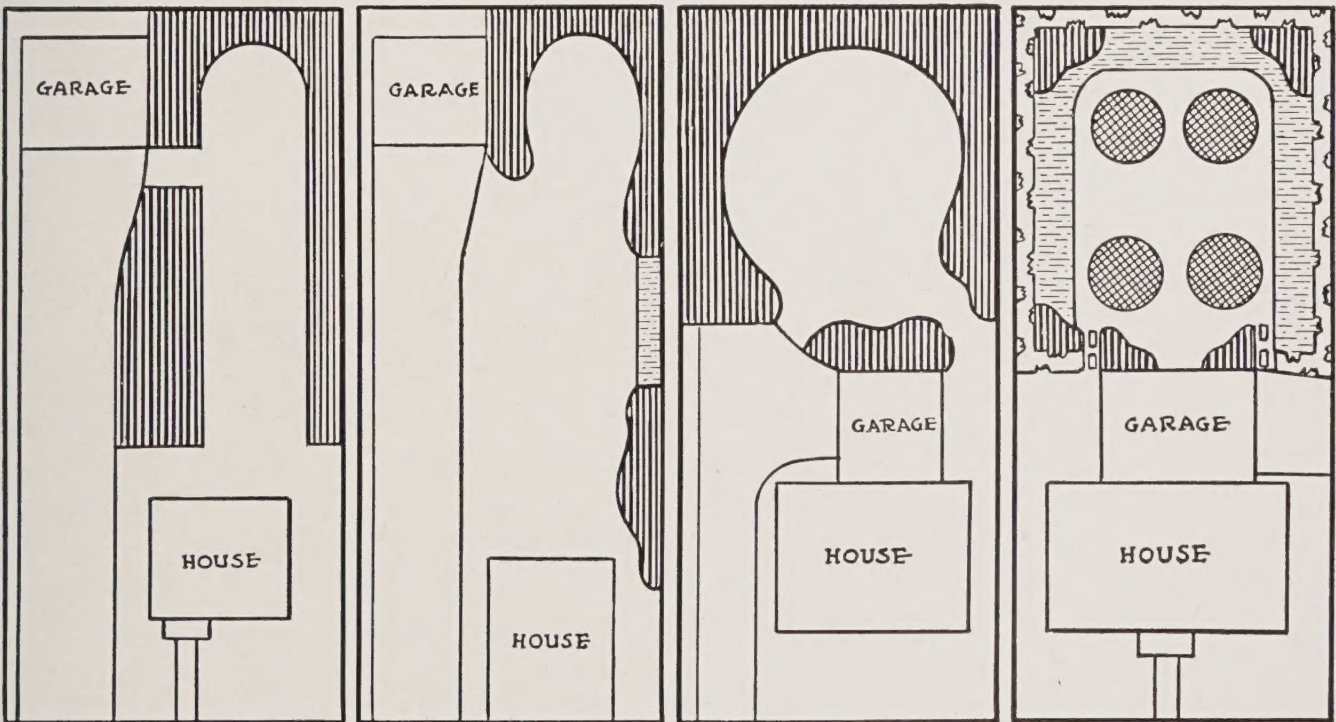


# Some Planned Garden Suggestions





Eight plans showing various sized plots with helpful ideas for laying out a flower garden.



Lot Size 44 x 140 ft.    Lot Size 45 x 125 ft.    Lot Size 50 x 150 ft.    Lot Size 55 x 130 ft.



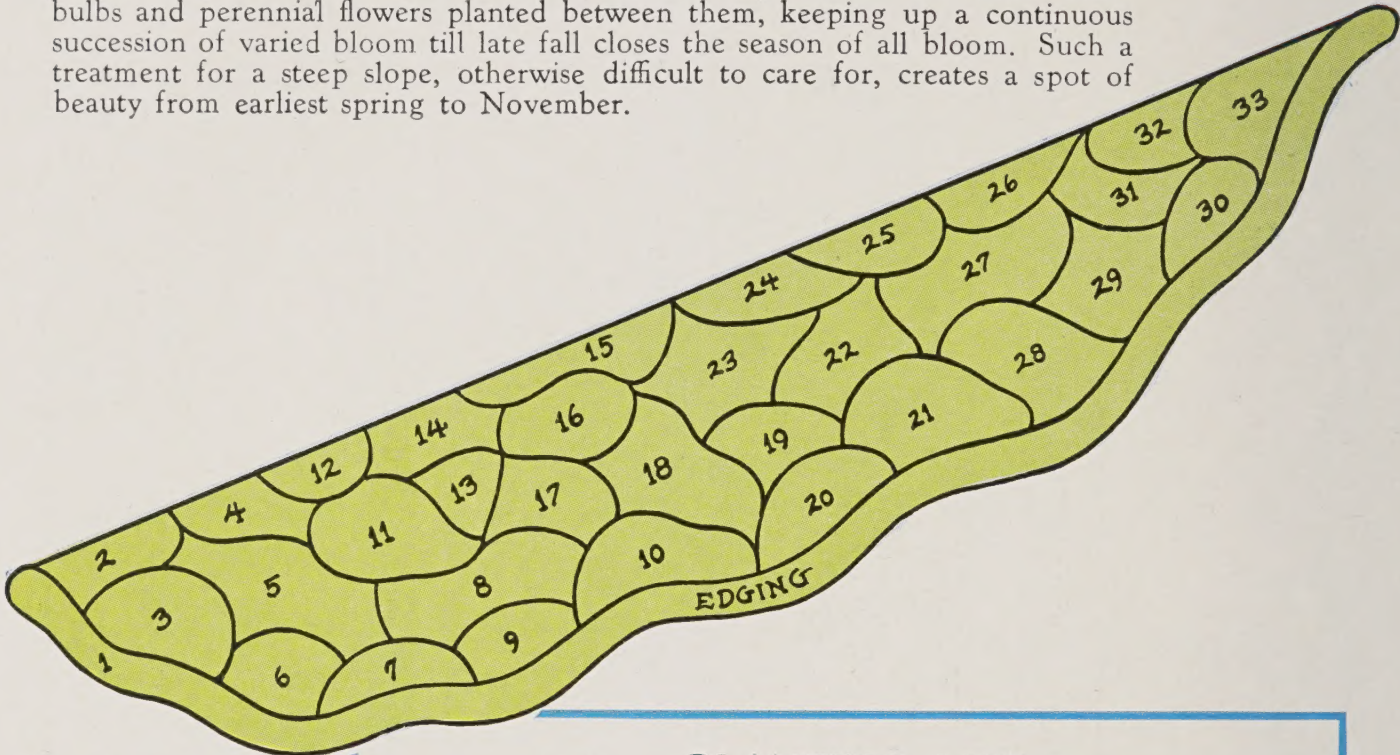
Lot Size 60 x 120 ft.    Lot Size 60 x 120 ft.    Lot Size 60 x 150 ft.    Lot Size 70 x 150 ft.

FLOWERS		TREES	
SHRUBS		HEDGING	

Key to Sketch Plans

# Planting Plan for "Front Cover Flower Bed"

Rock Gardens, such as this planting is, should be attempted only if it can be located on a natural hillside. In bloom here are the Tulips, Hyacinths, Daffodils, Forget-me-nots, Primroses, etc., of mid-May. Later will follow other bulbs and perennial flowers planted between them, keeping up a continuous succession of varied bloom till late fall closes the season of all bloom. Such a treatment for a steep slope, otherwise difficult to care for, creates a spot of beauty from earliest spring to November.



THIS  
SUGGESTED  
PLANTING  
LIST  
MAY BE  
ALTERED  
TO SUIT  
LOCATION

## PLANTING LIST

Location	Plants	Name	Color	Height
1	50 each, planted alternately	{ Plumbago larpentae { English Primrose	Blue Mixed	6 inches 6 inches
2	2	Bleeding Heart	Pink	18 inches
3	3	Iberis sempervirens	White	6 inches
4	2	Lily, Regal	White	24 inches
5	12	Tulips, Darwin	Red	24 inches
6	6	Poet's Narcissus	White	12 inches
7	6	Forget-me-not	Pale Blue	8 inches
8	12	King Alfred Narcissus	Yellow	12 inches
9	6	Iberis sempervirens	White	6 inches
10	12	Forget-me-not	Pale Blue	8 inches
11	3	Platycodon	Blue	18 inches
12	1	Peony, Felix Crousse	Pink	24 inches
13	1	Artemisia, Silver King	White	18 inches
14	2	Chrysanthemum	Red	24 inches
15	2	Iris, Sibirica	White	24 inches
16	2	Hemerocallis	Orange	24 inches
17	6	Tulips, Darwin	Pink	24 inches
18	12	Narcissus, Poet's	White	12 inches
19	1	Cushion Chrysanthemum	Pink	15 inches
20	8	Dwarf Iris	Dark Blue	6 inches
21	6	Forget-me-not	Pale Blue	8 inches
22	3	Veronica long. subs.	Blue	18 inches
23	3	Phlox	White	2 feet
24	1	Helenium, Aut. Sup.	Orange	3 feet
25	1	Peony	Red	2 feet
26	1	Siberian Iris, Snow Queen	White	3 feet
27	2	Hemerocallis	Orange	3 feet
28	3	Shasta Daisy	White	2 feet
29	12	Narcissus, Poet's	White	1 foot
30	3	Forget-me-not	Pale Blue	8 inches
31	1	Hardy Aster	Lavender	2 feet
32	3	Lilium, Tigrinum	Orange	3 feet
33	3	Artemisia, Silver King	White	2 feet

Substitutions may be made as desired for any of the plants selected, remembering that low-growing plants should be used in foreground and taller kinds toward the back. Watch out for color clashes among adjacent flowers that bloom at the same period.

In selecting subjects for this garden, we have omitted some items shown in the color plate and substituted on account of the unavailability of some items such as hyacinths, crocus, etc., during the war.

# WHEN YOU RECEIVE YOUR PLANTS

Is there anyone that doesn't like attention? But it's not everyone who gives anything in return. Plants are different. Give them a little attention at planting time, as well as during the summer, and you will be surprised at the reward they will give you.

In setting out these plants, do it in the cool of the evening if it is a hot sunshiny day. Do not set the plants so that the crown is covered too deeply as this may smother them, thus causing considerable loss.

Mix a little bonemeal with the soil—it is one of the best general fertilizers. It contains nitrogen and phosphorus. There is no danger of applying too much; one application, well-mixed with the soil when planted, will be ample for the entire season. Chemical nitrogen fertilizers must be handled with care, do not let it contact the roots or the foliage. Too much nitrogen will cause delayed flowering, weak stems and cause excessive growth. If applied properly, the plant will reward you with a good growth and an increase in the size of the flower. Read carefully the instructions furnished with chemical fertilizers. If your ground is fertile and kept well watered you will have good results. Every plant should give a good account of itself, producing considerable blooms the first year.

## CULTURAL DIRECTIONS FOR CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Spade the soil to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. From March 15 to July is the most favorable time for setting out plants. Set about 18 inches apart.

When plants have become established, "pinch" out the tops. For large varieties allow 2 or 3 branches to form. Remove all lateral growth. Do not pinch cushion types. Others may be pinched several times for bushy plants.

The first bud to form is called the "crown" bud. It is surrounded by leaves. The

"terminal" bud appears later in clusters surrounded by flower buds. It is best to save the terminal bud for best blooms.

Do not fertilize during extreme heat, or when soil is too dry. An application of good fertilizer in July is beneficial. Then again when buds form, and when they show color. Do not water plants unless you water thoroughly.

Stake all large types and spray for insect pest.

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IT'S NOT HOME UNTIL PLANTED  
PLANT FOR PERMANENCE, PLANT PERENNIALS

# *North Here Gardens*

L. G. JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR

BOX 84, R. R. 2, ANDERSON, INDIANA

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